THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,573—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10339	.....	..
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd ,,	*ARCADIA	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	KARMORA	10000	.....	..
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st June.	Persia	8000	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	China	8000
15th ,,	Moolt'n	11000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Oceana	7000	Macedonia	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,099 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles.....	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Str.	Rs.529 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Kandler	3000	Ostman	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3690	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kaech	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Mallow Street, 5th February, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glas gow	5526	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5521	25 Jan.	18 ,,	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 ,,	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 ,,	13 ,,	...	30 ,,
City of Sparta	5412	27 ,,	.....	6 Apl	...
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7510	12 ,,	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6526	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5521	25 ,,	19 ,,	8 June	...
City of Lahore	6875	25 May	14 June	3 July	...
City of Paris	9200	18 ,,	9 ,,	29 July	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	...
City of York	7900	15 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	...
City of Sparta	5412	27 ,,	21 ,,	19 Aug.	...
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5521	20 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	6526	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	...
City of Lahore	6875	21 ,,	13 Sept	3 Oct.	...
City of Calcutta	7536	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Call at Port Said. † 93 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7536	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	5412	3 Oct.	.....	24 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 21 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	5443	23 ,,	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5521	31 ,,	Naples..... 8 Nov.	21 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6875	20 ,,	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 378	Rs. 661	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
,, London via Marseilles	434	1,291	489	809
,, Liverpool,	606	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares quoted include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 22nd Feb. 9 a.m. *C.M.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 23rd Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2194 Mon. 26th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C.M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 21st February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pontakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

20th February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Clinnak	21st Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th ,, ,,
China	6017	F. Pavisich	28th May ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 903 ,, 1,038*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 653 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.‡

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 833 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS BY NAUTICO FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. S. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000, up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, remitting Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S W

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures, Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.
CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES 8. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

Native Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India invariably find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulency. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

ARRIVED on the 18th February, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 19th Feb. 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in attendance at the University Library, at 4 P.M., precisely, to Robe, and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-15 P.M.

3. Visitors will alight from their carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. They are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P.M.

By Order,
PARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th February, 1912.

WE beg to give notice that we have THIS DAY TRANSFERRED THE AGENCY of the PALATINE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., London, to Messrs. BRADBURY & Co., who are appointed the AGENTS, for the Bombay Presidency, as and from to-day's date.

BRADBURY BRADY & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of February, at 6-45 P.M.

S. CLEMENTS,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" and 2 Coils of 7" circumference 2nd hand WIRE ROPE approximate total length 12,000 feet, are available for sale. The Rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard. Reasonable offers considered.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with self-contained stock, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary switch gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered.

2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done after terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr.	8-20 a.m.

		Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	...	27 30
" " Meerut	...	29 5
" " Saharanpur	...	30 59
" " Umballa	...	32 24
" " Bareilly	...	32 35
" " Bhatinda	...	33 21
" " Ludhiana	...	34 51
" " Ferozepore	...	34 58
" " Lahore	...	36 50
" " Kathgodam	...	37 30
" " Amritsar	...	37 59
" " Rawalpindi	...	44 31
" " Peshawar	...	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

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English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

1ST DAY—TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

RING I.

MORNING.

Time.		Class.
8-0	Chargers under 14-2	II.
8-30	Chargers over 14-2	I.

AFTERNOON.

3-0	Likely Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies,	XXV.
3-20	Open Pony Hunters ... —	VII.
3-40	Hacks under 14-2	XVI.
4-10	Open Class Eng. & Aus. 14-2 & under	XII.
4-40	Hacks over 14-2	XV.
5-30	Driving Competition (men) ...	XXX.

RING II.

MORNING.

7-45	Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies ...	XXI.
8-30	Likely Eng. and Aus. Polo Ponies ...	XXVI.

AFTERNOON.

3-0	For groups of three (Horses of any description)...	XIV.
3-20	Open Eng. and Colonial Horses over 14-2	XI.
3-40	Open Class Arabs	XIII.
4-10	Hunters over 14-2	VI.
4-40	Ladies Hacks 14-2 and under ...	XX.
5-30	Ladies Hacks over 14-2 (closed) ...	XIX.

ARENA.

AFTERNOON.

4-0	Single Harness, Horses...	... XXVIII.
4-30	Single Harness, Ponies ...	... XXIX.
5-0	Pony Jumping...	...XXXVII.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

HENRY VIII,

as performed by SIR H. B. TREE AND FULL COMPANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.

A TREAT FOR ALL BOMBAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Application and Subscription of Membership (each Member may bring two Lady guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 22nd at the Town Hall.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, by Army and Navy Stores and others, Miniature Billiard Table, by Roberts' Garden, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Government Bungalow, opposite the Church Gate Railway Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture, by Army and Navy Stores and others, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirror cabinets, settee, Chippendale chairs, Japanese cabinet and table, writing table, telescopic dining table, blackwood, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, English mirror zoondah almyah, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattress, dressing and washhand tables, large chival glass, office writing table, book cases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, rich carpets, oil paintings, table and hanging lamps, plateware, crockery and glassware, miniature billiard table by Roberts' complete garden plants in tubs and pots, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. POWYS LANE, 96th Berar Infantry, proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 Full-pressed Bales of slightly damaged Cotton.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 500 full-pressed bales of high class staple cotton, belonging to Messrs. Breul & Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from S. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Amratlal Dayaram, an Insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dongrsay Road, Malabar Hill THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.) valuable furniture such as sofas, easy and light chairs, marble topped tables, and teapoys, large carpet, corner cabinets, pictures, iron and wooden cots, glass door cupboard, sideboard, flower stands, clock, hot-water-boiler, iron safe etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvents Ranchod Velji and Purshotum Ranchod and others in half of a house at Sangmeshwar Ratnagiri District.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvents Ranchod Velji and Purshotum Ranchod and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th day of February 1912 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents in half of the following house:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land admeasuring 1-4 Bigha 75 by 75 feet, with a house standing thereon situate at Navadi, Sangmeshwar, District Ratnagiri, Taluka Sangmeshwar and bounded on the East by Deokaran Hirjee's property, on the West by the Road to Custom Mandvi, on the North by Public Road and on the South by Ram and Raghoo Murker's property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Offics No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of FURNITURE in the Club Land Pavilion of the Old Bombay Exhibition, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the concerned furniture such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, teapoys, low and easy chairs, cane chairs, garden chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, light chairs, wall mirrors, chival glasses, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY 3RD MARCH.

On SUNDAY the 3rd March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon opposite P. & O. Co. Dockyard, and behind the Gloria Church next to Post Trust Workshop, in the compound of B.I.S.N. Dockyard No. 2 bungalow, the very valuable and artistic season wood furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and Lazarus, made on the owner's special design such as large telescopic dining table, neat large sideboard, elegant Robert-made drawing-room suite lined silk, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, mahogany drawing-room suit in 10 pieces, new designed bedstead, clothes and gown presses, elegant season wood, mirror-door almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash-handstables fire and burglar proof Chubb's large safe on stand, ornamental cabinets, barometer clock with bronze figures old Chinaware, travelling chest of Elkington's spoons, forks, tea set, etc. carved half-doors, thermos flask, rich table ornaments, chest-of-drawers, bevelled mirror velvet lined gun cupboard, pictures, elegant-made dresser, ivory chessmen violin in case, revolving top office-table, full plate camera, silk tapestry, curtains, typewriter, marble clock showing dates, months and phases of moon, large ice-box, China matting and linolium, large iron stove with chimney and boiler, Bussorah fowls, bicycle, horse action saddle, garden flowerpots, etc., the property of William Garriock Esq., M. I. M. A. of the R. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Syed Mukri Street.

Suit No. 717 of 1911.

Nandramdas Mathuradas and another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

R. D. Sethna and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties described below, on the day hereunder mentioned.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and two writers of a square yard or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 860, New No 6600, Old Survey No. 32, and New Survey No 2466, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1226 and Street No. 63, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street, on the north by the other moiety or half partition belonging to Sakinaboo, widow and others, and on the south by the another house of Esmailji Shaikh Jivanji.

Secondly.—All that the southern side moiety of half partition of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other moiety or half partition, under Collector's Old Nos. 860-861 and 874, New Nos. 6602-6603-6612 and 6613, Old Survey Nos. 34-31-30 and 30, and New Survey Nos. 2467-2467-2467 and 2467, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No 1227, and Street Nos. 65-67, and bounded on the east by the G I.P. Railway Line, on the west by the said Mukri Street, on the north by the other moiety or half partition belonging to Sakinaboo, widow and others, and on the south by the another house of Esmailji Shaikh Jivanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "SHAHJEHAN."

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 22, Apollo Street by order of the Bombay and Hujas S. N. Co. of India, Ld., the s. s. "Shahjehan," formerly called "Clan Mcarthur," as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, with all her stores, gear, apparel and tackle and about 20 to 25 tons of coal on board.

She was built by Messrs. Scott and Co. Greenock, in 1883, gross tonnage 4123, registered tonnage 2635, length 331 fe-t, breadth 43 feet and depth 26 feet, engines three crank, triple expansion, 2 cylinders, 332 N. H. P.

The Steamer is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, behind the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

About 110 bales full-pressed Umravati Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th February, 1912.

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Will not deteriorate by keeping.

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"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m	containing	0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
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COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOTA
		ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 199,999 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET.

THE 2ND FLOOR of the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, from Middle of March unfurnished, for 9 months or longer, on special terms. Apply to the Occupant,

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS.

TO BE LET.

TO Parsees or Mahomedans, FLATS, on Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Ground floor, Rent Rs. 76, First floor, Rs. 80, and Second floor Rs. 90. Apply to

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Chowpaty Road.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN ENGINEER, of long experience for our Mill. Apply with testimonials stating age and salary.

VIRAMGAM WHITTLE & CO.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

VIVELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR

for India.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [19TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
337 Bars Silver.	6,00,000	London	Chartered Bank
382 Bars Silver	7,50,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
77 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	16	19,656
B B and C I Railway ...	31	35,732

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.	April
Do. do France	...171 3-4	
Do. do Marks	.. 139 3-4	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-4	
Shanghai "	...193 1-2	
Japan "	...149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement. Only a small business has been done, and rates close quiet as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 12	0
Settlement ...	... " 95 12	0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 higher for Spot at 27 and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months at 26 3-4. New York was 3-8 up at 58 1-2. The local market is steady and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 23	15 9
Australian " ...	...	" 23	15 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 68	12 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 68	15 0
" 2nd "	...	" 68	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 283 and fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 279. During the morning there was an enquiry by an export house for fine Broach, March and April, but sellers were scarce. A small business was done at Colaba and rates closed practically unchanged from the morning.

There is a fair enquiry for ready cotton and prices for higher grades are well maintained.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	231	March
Good M G Broach	"	282 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	288	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	286	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	282	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	279	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	267	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	258	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	261	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	243	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	14,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·60	5·61	5·62
+01	+01	+01
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·63	5·64	5·63
+01	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·59	5·56	5·54
+02	+04	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 14	0 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 9	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 5	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Reid White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55	0 0
Mughi ...	" 53	0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 50	8 0
Black Kutni ...	" 47	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 57	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

April-May ...	Rs. 11 2	0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0	0
Forward ...	" 7 3	0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready. ...	... Rs 25 4	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—		
Bold... ...	... Rs. 43 0	0
Small ...	... Rs. 40 8	0

WHEAT :—

Tone market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5	0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 4	3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,753 1-2
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	81
Indian Specie	32 X. D.

MILLS.

David	415
Fazalbhai Mills	276 1-4
Kaiser	735
Manockji Petit	2,572 1-2
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Standard	1,142 1-2

PRESS.

New Mofussil	805

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175 X. D.
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2 C. D.
Shivalpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	25,250 bales
Wheat	...	16,617 cwts.
Linseed	...	3,313 "
Rapeseed	...	913 "
Gingellyseed	...	6,604 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil
Groundnuts... ...	...	18,228 "
Castorseed	...	4,694 "
Rice	...	6,316 "
Myrabollams	...	4,647 "
Cottonseed	...	17,466 "
Mowraseed	...	220 "
Gram	...	15,444 "
Joowar	...	1,911 "
Maize	...	3,547 "

CHINESE YARN MARKET.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall write from Shanghai :— Our last circular was issued on the 19th ultimo, per s.s. "Delta," since when our market has been practically at a standstill, the total business reported brings about 900 bales only. In normal times, the near approach of the Chinese New Year generally being about a virtual suspension of trade, but at the present time, owing to the apparent helpness of the Kwong tung provincial authorities to protect the trade routes, matters are made much worse by the fact that the dealers are afraid to forward goods in the interior, where piracy and highway robbery are of daily occurrences. The only market to which at present goods are being forwarded is that of Yunnan.

It is the general belief among the Chinese dealers that if present conditions continue there will be no resumption of business even after the New Year holidays.

In the meantime, we close with about dls 3 fall in price and a lifeless market.

Arrivals.—The Mail steamer "Arcadia" and extra steamers "Nippon" and "Ceylon Maru" from Bombay, and steamer "d Apcar" from Calcutta have brought in 3,688 bales for Hongkong and 5,933 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to coast ports &c. amount to about 900 bales.

Local Mill.—No business has come under our notice.

Shanghai.—No change.

Japanese Yarn.— A reduction of dols 5 was accepted and resulted in a sale of 200 Bales No 20 at dols 144 to dols 159.

Raw Cotton Bengal.—No business.

Chinese.—A few bales were placed at previous quotations. Stock 650 (small) bales Chinese. Quotation Bengal at dols 28 to dols 30 Chinese at dols 30 to dols 33 per picul.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th February 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 10th February 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 10, Rs.	Feb. 17. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,03,63,395	1,10,34,597
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,48,65,762	11,15,62,169
Post Bills ...	9,962	5,819
Sundries ...	17,39,199	17,26,571
	14,75,78,318	14,49,40,156
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,28,24,849	2,27,37,389
Other authorised Securities	65,569	65,569
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,02,00,125	1,99,92,848
Loans do. do. ...	2,78,34,610	2,79,84,652
Bills discounted and purchased ...	3,07,76,211	2,99,21,291
Dead Stock ...	2,26,271	2,26,271
Stamps ...	6,783	6,711
Bullion ...	10,03,175	9,58,423
Balances with other Banks.	11,61,462	14,13,023
Sundries...	1,56,388	1,84,119
Cash ...	4,38,22,935	4,16,04,921
	14,75,78,318	14,49,40,156

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Feb. 1912, as compared with the statement of 6th Feb. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6, Rs. a. p.	Feb. 13. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c ...	1,72,82,521 13 6	1,86,77,466 2 1
Other Deposits &c ...	16,97,55,271 4 5	16,85,88,813 1 4
Bank Post Bills, &c...	10,54,877 7 3	8,74,57 10 10
Sundries ...	14,35,830 3 3	13,78,890 14 10
	22,75,28,500 12 5	22,75,19,527 13 1
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,44,32,160 0 0	2,43,48,900 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	65,06,803 0 0	66,49,743 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,63,51,700 12 10	4,48,18,199 5 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,08,09,344 7 1	3,78,94,276 12 5
Balances with other Banks ...	13,16,185 5 6	12,33,420 3 10
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock...	21,92,735 4 0	21,86,475 4 7
Stamps ...	12,523 4 1	11,837 0 1
Sundries ...	6,68,561 15 10	6,47,769 9 9
	16,99,10,761 1 2	16,41,15,475 6 11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	5,76,17,739 11 3	6,33,94,052 6 2
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	.....	.....
	22,75,28,500 12 5	22,75,19,527 13 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	18,64,759	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	4,69,815	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	11,66,458	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,80,520	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	59,680	Increase.
Loans...	15,33,501	Decrease
Accounts of Credit ...	12,23,236	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	29,75,568	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	43,58,435	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	14,17,278	Do.

Percentage 33·44.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Feb. 1912. Bengal ...	37,08,000	55,31,600	18,23,600	.....
Jan. 1911. Bombay ...	23,00,000	31,11,087	8,11,087	.....
Total ...	60,08,000	86,42,687	26,34,687	.....

Eleven Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Feb. 1912. Bengal...	51066000	67871875	16805875	.....
To end of Jan. 1911. Bombay ...	2300000	7132587	4832587	.....
Total ...	53366000	75004462	21638462	.....

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—34 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 360 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram ; 680 bales wool, D Koondanmal and Co ; 253 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 50 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co ; 6,825 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 2,112 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 39 bales wool, M Ratansi ; 90 bales wool. W and A Graham and Co ; 73 bales wool, F Khoobchund ; 82 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 10,600 cwts maize, Ralli Bros ; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 95 bales wool, D Nagji ; 48 cwts chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 29 cwts old rubber, John E Minnitt and Co ; 200 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Bros ; 56 bales wool, the Bombay Co ; 106 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 bales hides, N Cassum ; 39 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 105 cwts chutney, F Nowroji ; 5 cwts horse hair, King King and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Egypt s—21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4 pcls essence of Andropogan Baner and Krause; 55 bales cotton fly and 60 bales hemp K. Visram and Co; 301 cwts gum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 2000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 35 bales wool, S B and U D Bassons.

Palestrina s—36,780 cwts wheat 2900 cwts maize 19,505 cwts teelseed 3,000 cwts castorseed and 40990 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Coniston s—6,000 cwts groundnuts J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—200 cwts cashewnuts and 40 cwts cardamomseed, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1950 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—3 bales twist, The Central India Mills; 50 bales cotton, J B C Punthaki and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1529 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Moorgate s—20,320 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 60,400 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Hartland s—3000 cwts cotton Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts cottonseed W. Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadsby s—4,002 cwts nigerseed, W M Blythe and Co ; 4,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strenbergen s—1,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

Wooda s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,990 cwts maize, G Bhimji ; 2,000 cwts linseed, H. Maganlal ; 3,997 cwts maize, Volkart Bros.

Moorgate s—750 tons manganese-ore, The Central India Mining Co.

Hartland s—2,750 cwts manganese ore, R A Willis ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Elsa s—95 bales hemp, Turner Morrison ; 1,339 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—4,000 cwts gram, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 41 bales cottonwaste, W Walf and Sons ; 1,592 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s.—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 2,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Devanha s.—1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Wakasa Maru s.—1,000 cwts onion, R.E Dadachanji; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KEELUNG.

Wakasa Maru s.—56 cwts cottonseed, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s.—900 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s.—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 1600 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Cheltonian s—3,000 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 1,550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co ; 6 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

Vermont s—1 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 22 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, H.Goculdas and Co ; 250 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cheltonian s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Cheltonian s—3,000 bales cotton, The M.B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Cheltonian s—200 bales cotton, The Jaran Cotton Trading Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhai and Co.

AMIR'S FRONTIER GUARDS.

THE Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that the new policy of the Amir in utilising the services of tribesmen as frontier-guards is being given effect to in certain localities. The Sarhang of Dhakka has been directed to build a post and "sarai" in the neighbourhood of Landi Khana, which a detachment of sepoys and tribal levies will hold. Zakka Khel will probably be employed in this case : some of their headmen are now at Jellalabad. In the Mohmand country Sardar Khan has been ordered to enlist several hundred men, who will receive regular pay as militia and be liable for frontier service. There is, by the way, some internal trouble among the Mohmands owing to the murder of a son of the well-known Jarobi Mullah. He was treacherously shot while sleeping in his house at Jarobi, and it is believed that Badam Khan, a Kuda Khel "malik," instigated the crime. His father is said to have called upon other mullahs to collect men with a view to attacking the Kuda Khel.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th February.

65. Parades.—Parades at 7 a.m.

The 6 inch B. L. C. Guns are placed at the disposal of O. C. No. 1 Company for Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The loading machine is at the disposal of the Company to whom the 6 inch B. L. C. Guns are allotted. No. 2 Company. Squad Drill or 10 inch B. L. Gun Drill.

5-30 p.m. 6 inch B L C Guns are placed at the disposal of O C No 2 Coy for gun drill and fire discipline. The loading machine is at the disposal of the Company to whom the 6" B L C Guns are allotted. No 1 Coy Squad Drill or 10" B L Gun Drill.

66. Skill at arms examination.—This examination will be held on Friday 23rd instant at 9-30 p.m. in the Adjutant Office.

67. Gun Layers' examination—The Layers' Competition will be held at 5-30 p m on Thursday 22nd Instant. In addition to actual tests on the gun, there will be five written questions.

68 D R F Examination—The D R F and Mechanical Dial Competition will be held on Thursday 22nd instant in the B C's Tower (Cumballa Hill) at 5-30 p.m.

The tests will consist of those laid down in Garrison Artillery Training Vol 1 pages 228, 229. This information can be obtained on application at the Adjutant's Office.

69 Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield Competitions—Those competitions will be held on Saturday 24th instant at 5-30 p m. The conditions for all competitions are laid down in the programme of competitions for the B V E 1911-12.

70 Instructions—The Instructor in Gunnery R A Bombay Defence will deliver a lecture on Friday 23rd instant in the Mess Shamiana at 7-15 p m,

Subjects—Fire Control with regard to the Bombay Defence Scheme,

71 Duties—Orderly Officer, for Monday, 19th inst 2nd Lieut Allum next for duty, Lieut W H Leach.

Orderly Sergeant, Sergt H B Graveston, next for duty, Sergt C B Banks.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COLLIN—January 16, suddenly in London, Richard Ernest Collin, eldest son of the late Captain Richard Collin of Liverpool (Indian papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—February 12, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain R E Griffith, Political Dept, of a son.

DEATH.

CONLAN—January 26, at Balaghat, C. P., Henry Elwin Conlan, of the Irrigation Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Convocation, 5-45 p.m.

Bomboy Education Society's Schools prize-distribution, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Horse Show.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has a good reason for letting it alone."—Scott.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A building supervisor, named Jadavji Karsondas, residing at Bhoiwada reports the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 965.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Nawab of Badhanpur has arrived in Bombay attended by nine followers, and is staying at Government House.

A MISSING IDOL.—A cloth broker, named Dayabhai Tapidas, residing at Kalbadevi, reports that on Saturday morning last he had some Brahmins at his place for worship before whom he placed for worship an idol made of gold and set with pearls. At about 6 p.m. the idol which was of the value of Rs. 500, was missed and the Brahmins had gone.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Saturday a fire broke out in the blow room of the Coronation Mill at Haines Road. The workmen quickly put out the flames by separating the burning cotton that was lying loose there, but in doing so three of them sustained slight injuries, and were removed to hospital. The damage, which was covered by insurance, is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

MR. FRANK OLIVIERA.—The Mahim Catholic Association in conjunction with the Catholic residents of Mahim met on Saturday at 7 p. m. to honor Mr. Frank Olivera, who has been appointed Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Much before the time of the meeting the hall was full, and arrangements had to be made in the verandah and garden to accommodate the residents. The Revd. Fr. D'Mello proposed the toast of the guest, and was supported by the Revd. Fr. Videira.

MISSING JEWELLERY.—A Hindu widow named Abaibai, residing near the C. P. Tank and having a shop for parched rice and gram in front of her house, reports the theft of all her jewellery valued at Rs. 1,582, a bar of gold, valued at Rs. 900, sovereigns worth Rs. 1,500 and currency notes for Rs 2,000, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 5,982. She says she placed all these in a tin box and placed the tin box in a wooden box, locked it and had it carried into the loft of the shop. On Saturday last she had occasion to open the wooden box, when she missed the tin box with all its valuables.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY POISON—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of a Mahomedan named Goolam Mahomed Nooruddin, aged 21. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday the deceased's master told him to take his food, which he refused to do, saying he was not feeling well as he had taken by mistake the poison he had bought two days ago for killing rats. The deceased was thereupon taken to a doctor and subsequently to the J. J. Hospital where also he said he had taken the poison by mistake. He died yesterday morning. The death was due to arsenic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Waldmere ... Lotey
Overture ...	Crown Diamonds ... Auber
Valse ...	Saints and Sinners ... Joyce
Selection ...	Carmen ... Pezet
Excerpts from	Padrewski ... Sommer
Bell solo ...	Carlton in F Flat ... Goodhart
Selection ...	Count Luxembourg ... Lehar
Two Step ...	Bustin Billy ... Kaps

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. S. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., R. S. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Cadiz ... Valverde
Valse ...	The Wedding Dance ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Bohemian Girl ... alfe
Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ... Lincke
Song ...	None but the weary heart ... Tschaikowsky
Selection ...	The White Chrysanthemum ... Talbot
Intermezzo ...	Omena ... Hartz

BAND AT THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	The Blue Riband ... Bollog
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
a Serenade ...	An Evening in Toledo ... Salmeoling
b Patrol ...	Siamese ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Valse ...	Midsummer ... Marigold
a Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ... Lincke
b Idyll ...	The Glow-worm ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Count of Luxembourg ... F. Lehar

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total ...	8	8
Same date last year ...	25	17
Total mortality from all causes...	91	90
Same date last year ...	103	113

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A DWARKADASS TRANSACTION.

Full Text of Appeal Court's Judgment.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the appeal of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who dismissed his suit for two lakhs against the Bombay Cotton Mills, and decreed the counter-claim of the latter.

After setting out the facts of the case and the contentions of the parties, the Chief Justice said :—It is well therefore that we should bear in mind at the outset that the defendant's success depends entirely on proof of a fraud between Dwarkadas Dharamsey and the plaintiff's munim, the onus being on the defendants. The Plaintiff is a banker who lends money extensively to mills in Bombay. He was not living in Bombay during the period of the events investigated at the hearing, his Bombay business being managed by his munim, Jainarayen Hindumal Dani. The defendant company was in the year 1908-1909 virtually controlled by Dwarkadas Dharamsey, who also controlled two other Mill Companies with which the plaintiff had dealings, namely, the Lakhmidas and Tricumdas Companies. At the date of suit Dwarkadas was dead. He committed suicide about the end of August, 1909, leaving assets Rs. 75,000 and liabilities 70 lakhs. Upon his death the three Companies controlled by him were put into liquidation and the Tricumdas and Lakhmidas Companies proved to be insolvent. The defendant company has been taken out of liquidation and its business has been restarted by new agents. In 1908 and 1909, its agents were Jiwandas & Co., a firm consisting of Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Purshotam Jiwandas.

The plaintiff's munim, Dani, who is alleged to have combined with Dwarkadas to defraud the defendant company was for many years the plaintiff's munim and for 5 years attended to all his business in Bombay. For the last two years before the hearing, he had been Managing Director of the Merchants' Bank in Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. He says he is worth two lakhs of rupees. Dani, in 1905, was appointed a director of the Tricumdas Company under the terms of a mortgage deed to secure 6 lakhs advanced by the plaintiff. He continued to hold office as Director until the Company went into liquidation. He occupied this position in order that he might watch his master's interests. The plaintiff also advanced large sums to the Tricumdas Company on other accounts. Thus on 31st December, 1907, three lakhs had been advanced against cotton, 4 lakhs on current account, and 1 1-2 lakhs in deposit account. Some idea of the extent of the plaintiff's dealings with the Tricumdas Company may be obtained from Exhibit M, which shows that the plaintiff in 1907, received cheques of the Company for Rs. 16,46,000, and in 1908, for Rs. 24,55,000. On the 26th of December, 1908, besides the mortgage and cotton accounts which were secured, the Tricumdas Company owed the plaintiff on fixed deposit Rs. 1,50,000 for 2 months falling due on the 6th of January, 1909, and Rs. 1,14,000 on current account. At the same date there was owing to the plaintiff by the Lakhmidas Company Rs. 1,50,000 on deposit for two months falling due on the 6th January, 1909, and about Rs. 1,50,000 on current account. It has been proved that on the 21st July, 1908, Dani, as a Director, signed a balance sheet of the Tricumdas Company for deposit with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies showing that the Company was solvent, and that the amount of the debts due for which acceptances had been given on the 31st of December, 1907, was rupees 6,41,165. The balance sheet did not represent the Company's real position, for although Rs. 6,41,165 was entered as the amount of debts due for which acceptance had been given, over eight lakhs were due to the plaintiff alone at that date excluding his mortgage claim. The witness Jamnadas has explained that the auditors were deceived by a system of bogus transfer entries which were reversed after the audit by directions of Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Dwarkadas Jamnadas, and a clerk named Pochaji were the only persons who knew of these entries. The balance sheet which was in English was signed in July, by Dwarkdas and 5 Hindu, Directors, one of whom was Dani. Dani, however, does not know English and swears that he did not know it contained false statements. He had the means of ascertaining by reference to his master's book that 7 months before the date of balance sheet, the debts due on acceptance to the plaintiff alone exceeded the total certified to by the Directors, but he did not trouble to do so. However culpable this negligence may be, it has no direct bearing upon the allegations of fraud which we have to investigate. The argument for the defendants is that Dani had the means of knowing and must be taken to have known that the Tricumdas Company was insolvent on the 30th of December, 1907, and this accounts for his anxiety to withdraw moneys from that Company and the Lakhmidas Company, and transfer the debts to the Defendant Company which he knew to be solvent. The weakness of the argument lies first in the fact that notwithstanding the insolvency of the Tricumdas Company he had, in fact, accepted its cheques during 1908, on the plaintiff's behalf to the value of upwards of 24 1-2 lakhs of rupees and that none of the cheques had been dishonoured, and secondly that there is no evidence that he thought or had reason to think that the Lakhmidas Company from which he withdrew the larger sum on the 28th of December was insolvent or likely to dishonour its cheque. The next point in the defendants cumultative evidence of Dani's fraudulent design is based upon the request by plaintiff's solicitor Merwanji on the 26th December, 1908, that Dwarkadas should give security for the unsecured indebtedness to the plaintiff of the Tricumdas and Lakhmidas Companies. We accept the evidence of Mr. Merwanji as to the interview of the 26 December. He says "Jaynarayen Dani, Dwarkadas and Vallabhnarayen came to my house at about 9 a. m., on the 26th December, and J. Dani told me in the presence of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, that he, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, was going to give securities and wanted further loans. I then asked Dwarkadas Dharamsey whether he was willing to give security and he said he could give as much as we pleased. We went into the matter and I found all these mills' debts guaranteed by Dwarkadas Dharamsey, so I asked him whether he would give security for them too and he said he would. The future advances contemplated were between 2 and 3 lakhs of rupees. The securities were to cover the then loans and about 3 lakhs." In an earlier answer he says "I advised my clients not to advance further on this security."

This evidence makes it clear that Dwarkadas required further loans on his personal account and the plaintiff's solicitors finding that he had personally guaranteed the Mill debts wished him to give security for them before he received further advances on personal account. This does not point to any anxiety on the part of Dani, as to the safety of the mill debts on the 26th December.

A letter (Exhibit 6) written by Merwanji in September, 1909, indicates that the value of the securities deposited by Dwarkadas did not much exceed two lakhs, and that even with further title deeds deposited at a later date the security given by Dwarkadas never amounted in value to the 3 lakhs of rupees due on deposit account by the Tricumdas and Lakhmidas Companies.

A letter written by Dani to plaintiff on the 29th of December, states the effect of the plaintiff's views regarding his unsecured deposits with the Tricumdas Lakhmidas, Sun and Century Mills and the Indian Specie Bank as follows :—You wrote (on the 26th December) with regard to the receipts from the Tricumdas Mill and the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill and the Indian Specie Bank and the Century Mill and the Sun Mill that when the same would become due we should try to secure better interest and get the same renewed. As to that all right. We

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreason arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo and timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons Captain J. A. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail steamer 3573 tons, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta in ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons, Captain B. Thle, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mekindini with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Liddesdale, 2749 tons Captain W. Binyers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain J. Robertson sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers

The steamer Perlak, 1102 tons, Captain D. G. Armstrong will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Feb. 19.

Benwadi.....3270 Kaiser ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Budrie .....3630 Fisher .....H S N Co
Delia .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai ...13-3...P & O Co
Gallia.....555 Watt ...repairing ...I Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric .....2950 Cussack .....G H Essaji
Hoscinee.....993 D'Lorme .....Bo & P S N Co
Inchanga .....1403 Broome .....Arab S N Co
Knals .....360 McLaris .....K N & Co
Koweit.....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Nogrel-Bahr .....212 Nacodda .....
Perlak .....1103 Armstrong .....I B P Co
Pallhana.....1984 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Persia.....	...3779	Clunak ...	Trieste.....	21-2.....	A S S & Co
C & R Croxteth Hall...	3485	Ogg ...	Liverpool	16-2...	K Nixon & Co
C&R Trafford Hall...	3436	Hood...	K'chi.....	.....	T M & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle...	Durban.....	A S S & Co	
F Steenbergen 2455		Younge...	Rotterdam....22-2...		T M & Co
G Mashtari.....1107		LeMiere	Busreh....17-2.....		Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby.....2273		Oathwate	Dunkirk....	22-2...	W & A Graham & Co
K Wakasa Maru.....3223		Nielsen.....	Kobe.....23-2...		N Y Kaisha
L Homayen.....2154		Moloney.....	N F.....N F.....		B & P S N & Co
N Martland.....3049		Andrews.....	W & A G & Co		
O Elsa 2304		Worsoe...M'bro.....	W & A G & Co		
P Wartenfels 2836		Reimers ...Hamburg via K'chi....		16-2.....W & A G & Co	
P Mourgate.....2433		Lewis...Antwerp ...	T M & Co		
Q Nagari.....912		Watson .....Jeddah....	21-2.....	Bo & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont.....2723		Middleton .....Kobe....	24-2...	T M & Co	
2 Elysia.....3994		Haig.....L'pool.....	24-2...	W & A G & Co	
3 Wooda 2459		Saunders ...Hamburg....	24-2...	J Mackintosh & Co	
4 Chelsonian ...2761		Jones...Kobe...	27-2...	T M & Co	
5 Vadala 2164		Davidson.....	M M & Co		
6 Palestrina 2309		Greenway...Marseilles	Ralli Bros		
7 Habsburg.....2416		Soberich ...Trieste...	16-3...	A L S N Co	
7 Semiramis.....3299		Billafer	A L S N Co		
9 Molkenfels...	3063	Schneider ...Karachi ...	20-2...	W & A G & Co	
10&11 City of Glasgow...	4112	Findlay...Karachi	16-2...	K N & Co	
12&13 Egypt.....	4207	Summers...London...	24-2...	P & O Co	
15 Bassano.....2762		Boxhall...Karachi	22-2...	J F & Co	
16 Coniston ...2137		Wilson...Hull....	20-2...	T M & Co	

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Coltzau.....	Durban.....	16-2...	A Strandes & Co

M W D D

Pentakota ...2209		Stewart...Durban ...	22-2...	M M & Co	
Devanha.....4785		Hickcey.....China.....	28-3	P & O Co	

H W V D

Linga.....951		Rothwell.....Karachi	16-2...	M M & Co	

H W P D

Indravati.....513		Esmail ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld			
Saraswati.....448		Ebrahim .....Mangalore.....	16-2...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Ponani...552		Fakira...B'nager ...	17-2...Bo S N Co Ld		

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Markgraf.....	Thle.....	Mekindani, Jan 31
19	Gerd.....	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, Feb 3
	Vadala	Davidson ...	Moulmein, Jan 24
	Bahadur	Pot	Calcutta, Jan 30
	Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai, Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Liddesdale	Buyers	Calcutta
	Lhasa	Robertson ...	Karachi

The steamer Perlak, Capt Armstrong, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Arcadia for China.
" Bahadur for Calcutta, &c.
" Beme for Rangoon.
" Gerd for Bangkok.
" Hartland for Liverpool, &c.
" Markgraf for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kamra for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From.
12	Nordfarer	Calcutta
14	Colaba	Calcutta
16	Lord Erne	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Company's steamer Cutna, arrived at Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The P. and O. ss Himalaya left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Bregenz left Trieste on the 18th inst, and is due here on the 2nd March.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 17th instant and the same Co's steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 28th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 20th February.

144. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday, 21st instant
Thursday, 22nd inst
Friday, 23rd instant
Saturday, 24th instant
} Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

145 Rifle meeting. The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

146. Bugle Practice.—To-day Tuesday the 20th instant.—Bugle Practices at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

PASTOR RUSSELL COMING.

TO DELIVER FREE LECTURE IN Y.M.C.A. FRIDAY, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

PASTOR RUSSELL, of the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles and Chairman of the Foreign Mission Investigation Committee is to deliver his famous lecture on "The Hereafter" in the Bombay Y.M.C.A., Friday, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

WHY SCEPTICS SHOULD HEAR. The speaker will give a logical, reasonable, believable and satisfying answer regarding the future of all people in the hereafter.

WHY EUROPEANS SHOULD HEAR. Reasons will be given for the present world-wide unrest in financial, industrial, social and political circles fully explaining just why socialistic and revolutionary victories are now being achieved in Europe, America and elsewhere.

WHY ALL ORIENTALS SHOULD HEAR. Because Pastor Russell has an important message for them, no matter what their religious faith may be; something that they all will be glad to hear and believe.

WHY CHRISTIANS—CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT OR INDEPENDENT, SHOULD HEAR. Pastor Russell on this occasion will explain why the basis for Foreign and Home Mission work is necessarily to be readjusted in the very near future.

WHY THE LECTURE IS FREE. An appropriation was made last year by independent Bible students to defray all expenses for several public meetings in the Orient, including Bombay. Therefore seats are to be free and no collection will be taken and no propaganda is desired, nor to be undertaken.

SEATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Regular ushers will be on duty, assuring proper seating arrangements for all. Pastor Russell's weekly sermons are published in nearly two thousand different newspapers weekly, reaching approximately fifteen million homes. The mere mention of his name usually fills to overflow the largest auditoriums in the Capital cities of the world, so go early. This subject is of equal interest to both men and women and all are cordially invited.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins) .	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3	14	0	per two tins.

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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 20th February, 1912.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

PARTIES IN THE YEMEN.

It is evidence of the increased attention now being directed to Arabia, that news of an attack upon the Imam Yahya should have come through by cable. A few years ago not many people besides the Turkish authorities would have been interested in a report of fighting in the mountains of Yemen, and these others would have had to wait for many weeks to obtain confirmation of the preliminary rumours. Seven or eight years ago a whole campaign in which twenty thousand Turkish troops were employed, passed with less notice in the press than is now bestowed upon a local quarrel. The Imam Yahya, or to give him his political title the Imam of Sanaa, claims and is recognised to be the lineal descendant of the prophet, and is the successor of a long line of Imams who from the ninth or tenth century reigned with undisputed sovereignty over South Arabia until the Turks came there in the middle of the sixteenth century. Since then the fortunes of the Imams have alternately risen and fallen, but their authority has gradually decayed until now, according to the cable, the Imam has had to take refuge apparently from a section of his own followers in his former capital and to put himself under the protection of the Turks. There could hardly be better proof of the spread of Turkish influence in the Yemen, although it still remains to be seen what strength there is in this latest movement. Only a few months ago, the Imam made his peace for the second time with the Turkish Government and accepted again the annual subsidy which they offered him in lieu of his ancient revenues. It was known that he had accepted the offer readily and it was shrewdly suspected that he had put himself at the head of the recent rebellion against his inclination and his judgment. He knew better than his fanatical followers of the strength of the Turkish arms, and was properly unwilling to risk another collision.

The Turks seem to have managed the political conclusion of the expedition as ably as they conducted the campaign; for they allowed the Imam to remain at his home in Saadah to the north of Sanaa, and apparently gained his confidence and friendship. The Shiah tribes who inhabit the mountains have now shown their resentment against their leader for coming to terms with the Turks and have turned in their wrath upon their spiritual chief. It is always difficult in such cases to disentangle the various motives by which ignorant people are led: but motives are generally mixed, and in this case both religious and worldly causes have operated to bring about revolt. There is no doubt, whatever may be the benefits of Turkish rule—and it is in any case preferable to tribal independence and inter-tribal conflicts,—that the exactions of Turkish officials are heavy compared with the modest contributions demanded or offered to the Iman. And in that consideration we find some reason both for the Imam's willingness to live on the bounty of the Turkish rulers, and also for the unwillingness of the tribesmen to accept the foreign rule in exchange for the headship of their hereditary chief. A fixed and comfortable income has its attractions even for a spiritual potentate, still the taxes gathered by the Turks must seem a tyrannical imposition to the independent mountaineers.

Turkish government has, besides, interfered with the collection of the tributes that the tribesmen have been in the custom of asking from the caravans passing through their territory. From ancient times they have looked on the caravans as a legitimate source of profit, and they could hardly contemplate with pleasure the surrender of this old privilege. But the Turkish officials, although their own methods of raising money may not always command European approval, at least see that no one else interferes with their subjects and with their revenues; and it will probably be found that disappointed cupidity has again on this occasion helped to rouse the Zaidis' ire. It was to protect the trade of the Yemen that the Turks were called in by the people themselves in 1872, and the more enterprising inhabitants of Sanaa and Hodeidah who have their coffee and their skins to exchange for the produce of other countries, have no wish to see the abolition of Turkish rule. There is, indeed, no alternative to Turkish government in Yemen at the present time, nor is there likely to be. The railway which the Turks have projected between Hodeidah and Sanaa in the mountains, has already been begun, and engines are now running along a small section of the way. It would be interesting to hear the comments of some of the Zaidi Arabs upon this strange phenomenon when they come down from their remote villages to the towns by the sea. It is said that the whole line has been surveyed, and that the Turks are prepared to push on the completion of this latest mountain railway. It ought to prove a remunerative undertaking; so that the Turkish Government have every reason, both economical and political, for hastening the accomplishment of the scheme.

PORTUGAL AND TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

We had not long to wait for the fulfilment of our conjecture in regard to the complaint of the Transvaal Indians against the action of Portuguese officials in Lourenco Marques. It will be remembered that Mr. L. W. Ritch, of the South African Indians' Association complained in a letter, which we published a week ago, of the action of Portuguese railway officers, who refused to allow Indian children, travelling to join parents already settled in the Transvaal, to do so without a permit signed by the Asiatic Immigration officer, although such a permit is not required by law. The obvious suggestion was that these officers were working in conjunction with the Immigration Department wantonly to harrass the immigrants and their families. It was quite clear that this action in turning back children who did not hold permits was illegal, and we suggested that it could not have been done with the knowledge and consent of the Portuguese Government at Lisbon, where, whatever that Government may be, its members at least are endeavouring to their utmost to establish an enlightened rule over their country. We believed that a representation to the Portuguese Colonial Office would quickly result in a redress of Indian grievances, and in a few days an announcement in the House of Commons shows that such a result has been achieved. According to a telegram published in our issue of yesterday, Sir Edward Grey informed the House that "representations had been made to Portugal, with reference to the treatment of British subjects in the Portuguese colonies, and that satisfactory assurances had been received." Thus, the Transvaal Indians have been relieved of one anxiety, and may throw all their energies into the struggle, likely to be one straining all their resources and indomitable patience, which is now pending over the Gold and Townships Act. Seeing how vitally the provisions of this Act are likely to affect the fortunes of the Indian settlers in the Transvaal in the immediate future, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of their drastic character.

The Gold and Townships Act was passed in 1908, but has never yet been fully enforced. It was designed to put a stop to the evasion of Law 3 of 1885, an evasion to which Indians found themselves forced to resort, if they were to take anything but a subordinate commercial position or to attain to such measure of prosperity to which their abilities entitled them. By Law 3 of 1885, they were not permitted to own landed property except in fixed bazaars and locations, which are generally situated so as to make general trade impossible, or at least very difficult. Therefore in order to enable British Indians to become virtual owners of landed property, equitable trusts were created—under legal advice—whereby Asiatics were able to acquire a permanent interest in land, their European friends taking transfers of land for which the Asiatic beneficiaries paid, and the ostensible owners passing bonds in favour of the equitable owners. These trusts were recognized by the courts, until the passing of the Gold Law and Township Act of 1908, a wily instrument, the apparently innocuous measures of which did not create any alarm until they were put into operation. They resulted, however, in some European owners of land, occupied by and in some cases also equitably owned by British Indians receiving notification that they were committing an offence, and if the occupants were not removed they would be liable to a fine of £50, and an additional £5 per diem so long as the offence continued after an order of the Court. Legal opinion supports the legality of this action and now that the administration is at last commencing to carry out its threat of enforcing the law, the wealthier members of the British Indian community find themselves in a precarious position. Indians will anxiously await Mr. Ritch's next letter, by which we shall learn in what manner the Transvaal Indian propose to act in this very difficult position. We may be sure there will be a steady and sturdy resistance, for altogether apart from the cruel provisions of the act, Indian opinion is considerably inflamed at the manner in which they were passed into law. They feel that had the new law been introduced as an open and plain amendment of Law 3 of 1885, instead of a separate statute covering hundreds of sections and ostensibly dealing with quite different matters, it would never have received His Majesty's sanction.

TRADE IN BANANAS.

In no branch of the foreign fruit trade with England has such marked progress been achieved as in the import of bananas. So universal is the use of this wholesome fruit that importers have had to more than double the accommodation given to it at the ports, shippers have had to improve their vessels to the point of carrying the bunches scatheless through all the perils of the sea and air and landing them unspoiled and unbroken, and railway companies have devised special trucks to take them tenderly to market. Early in the new year the London and North Western Railway Company gave new and magnificent facilities to Messrs. Elder and Fuffe's fleet of thirteen steamers sacred to the banana trade, which bring weekly loads of the fruit to Lancashire from the West Indies. The Salford Docks on the Manchester Ship Canal have hitherto dealt with these shipments, but the railway now supplies at the Stalbridge Dock at Garston a huge banana warehouse, 400 feet long by 90 broad. There will be, besides, a shed for oranges which Jamaica will send over in due season, and a suite of offices for the staff that manipulate the fruit and its accounts. The vans that take the bananas from the ship's side number 500, and are specially built and provided with steam-heating apparatus to supplement deficiencies in the climate. They have brakes that save the fruit from rough shocks while transporting it all over the Kingdom. Elevators of a cunning kind raise the bunches from the ship's hold, deposit them in canvas pockets that revolve on endless chains and land the fruit exactly at the door of the railway vans. No fewer than 47 portable hydraulic cranes, each capable of lifting 40 tons, help the work at the docks. The storage ground alone to accommodate the cargoes and allow of the fruit being, if necessary, sorted, piled or selected has an area of 48 acres, levelled and provided with any number of sidings. It seems incredible that the banana, unknown in England 50 years ago, should have become so indispensable to the public taste, that the difficult taste of bringing this very perishable fruit to market across thousands of miles and dispersing it through the United Kingdom should be accomplished on so vast a scale that the poorest person can buy the banana almost as cheaply as we can in India where it grows at our doors.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Naturally, to the staff and subscribers of the Lady Minto's Nursing Association, the outstanding event of the year 1911 was the passing from India of the exalted lady, whose energies had laid its foundation, whose graciousness had attracted to it many ardent workers, and whose activities had been one of its constant sources of assistance. When Lady Minto went Home her loss necessarily was severely felt, but the Society has found in Lady Hardinge, a practical and energetic sympathiser, a friend and guide who has left nothing undone to fill adequately the vacancy which Lady Minto left. Those who are best acquainted with the inner workings of the Association will probably most readily agree that in this she has signally succeeded, so far as the activities of the past year have given her opportunity. The year 1911, however, so far this Association is concerned has not been a busy one. No doubt, as the annual report, of which we have just received a copy, conjectures, this is partly due to the reactionary period that usually follows upon a time of marked activity and development. It need not be regarded as a sign of retrogression, but as the natural period of calm while a strengthened and better-developed organisation is quietly getting to work. Last year, too, it is reported, was fortunately a healthy one to a remarkable degree. In consequence the fees received and earned have been smaller than usual, and there is further a small and regrettable decrease in the funds supplied by subscribers. As this is due largely to the fact that many regular subscribers are at Home it does not follow that this state of affairs should continue. At the same time there is plenty of scope for the appeal for more funds, which Lady Hardinge in an autograph letter makes at the beginning of the volume, and the appeal is not one which should anywhere receive an unsympathetic reception, for as Lady Hardinge says the institution "supplies relief for such an urgent want among the Europeans in outlying districts" and particularly, we may add, among European ladies.

The P. and O. Company's s.s, "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 13th of March at 12 o'clock noon. H. E. the President has fixed the 10th of March as the latest date for the receipt of resolutions relating to the Revised Financial Statement.

The Maharaja of Bhownagar, who had been to Bombay, has returned to his capital.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess William of Sweden have arrived in Calcutta.

The Jam Sahib of Jamnagar has been out shikarring in the hills near Kunkaran with some European guests. Thence he will go to Rajkot to attend the races and polo tournament.

The goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th January, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 539,796 maunds with an increase of Rs. 7,060 in the earnings.

After a goods train of the R. M. Railway had left Bala Road station, about five miles from Wadhwan Junction, a wagon was derailed, a pressed bale of grass having fallen between the trucks. This resulted in the breaking of about 600 bolts, but no other serious damage was done.

The controversy which recently took place is Great Britain to date mine the extent to which Mr. Boyce participated in the Reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States has not been overlooked in the Dominion. The Canadian House of Commons, on the 24th of January, on a motion of Mr. Bradbury, member for Manitoba, ordered the production of all the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bryce and the Government of Canada last year on the subject of Reciprocity.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

LABOUR IDEALS.

White Divers for Pearling.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Feb. 5.

Responding at the annual luncheon given by the A. N. A., in connection with the celebration of Foundation Day, the Prime Minister made a notable speech concerning the Federation and Australian development.

Mr. Fisher remarked that it was appropriate on such an occasion, after ten years of Federation, to review what had been accomplished as a result of the movement, in which the A. N. A. had taken a prominent part. Very little had been done, very little compared with what should have been done, but after all something had been done, something more far-reaching than was ever in the minds of the most optimistic. The ten years to which he referred were, according to the predictions of some, to be a period of ruin and degradation for Australia. At the time Mr. Barton (Australia's noblest son) took the Premiership, the press and public had said Federation would lead to Australia's degradation. Four other Prime Ministers, including his friend, Mr. Deakin, whom he was glad to see present, and in good health—(cheers)—had come and the press and a number of the public, had still said Federation would lead Australia to ruin. Despite the forecasts of those influential and enlightened people, who wanted to guide Australia in their own way, the Australian democracy had elected men to Parliament who had passed legislation which was not advocated by the press or by leading and influential citizens, but which was in accordance with the wishes of sober-minded citizens of this great country, who knew what it was to apply labor to the raw material of our own secondary industries, and make a great people and a great country. Some said they were not going fast enough. Others said they were hurrying the country to ruin with their legislation. Between the two timid men would have done nothing, and the country would have suffered. He could say for the present Government that they were going on upon the lines indicated so long as they had power and the people behind them. More had been done as regarded Commonwealth defence—which was not and ought never to be a party question—during the last two years than during the previous eight. The expenditure in the earlier years of Federation was under £20,000, but this year the expenditure was no less than £4,750,000 out of revenue. What his Excellency had said regarding that Imperial link with the mother country was true, and they had put forward a policy that in his opinion was sound from an Imperial point of view, and doubly sound from an Australian point of view. It was recognised by experienced representatives of the navy in the old country that if Australia established a fleet unit, manned and controlled by their own people, and associated with the fleet of the mother-country, they would do more for Imperial defence than if they had added to the fleet of the old country." The British people were indissolubly held together as one people, but the strategic position in Australia was such that the course taken was one not only of expediency but of necessity.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

They would pardon him if he mentioned a matter concerning a sister people—those of New Zealand. He believed it was the wish of the Australian people as well as of the Government that the people of New Zealand should join with them in the defence of the Pacific. The fate and the destiny of Australia and New Zealand were the same, and they should be united in the defence of those distant lands that were held by people of the same thought and the same political system. Not only had the defence system been carried out by Senator Pearce lately, not only had 85,000 senior cadets and 2,000 junior cadets been enrolled, but arrangements were being made for the naval side by training young Australians and New Zealanders together in all ships when they came out. The Government had endavoured to have all the ships they could build in Australia, and had expected to have more constructed here than had been the case up to the present. The Government hoped that the work would be done more expeditiously in future, and if it could not be done by others, the Government would do it themselves. Old-age pensions were an Australian affair. They would never have had an Australian old-age pension scheme, but for federation, nor would they have had a general land tax scheme which had helped toward this. They could not have had penny postage not only throughout the Commonwealth, but with every other country in the world that would reciprocate if it had not been for Federation. They could not have had an Australian note guarantee, which would return in the current year, £128,000 profit to the people by their simply using their own currency. He was not there to advocate the principle of it, but he gave an assurance that after nineteen years' experience in his own State, the notes were as safe as anything could be made safe by man. Then they had a proposal for a Commonwealth Bank. He hoped that while that matter was being discussed very warmly and negotiations were proceeding between the States and the Commonwealth, no word would be uttered to prevent an amicable settlement. They thought it a wise and proper procedure, and when the time came would ask the people to endorse it. One thing he would like to see was the linking up of the people, of the east and south of Australia with their friends in Western Australia. That was an urgent necessity, and he hoped and believed no time would be lost in proceeding with the work. Associated closely with that was the necessity for a uniform railway gauge between the cities of the mainland. He agreed with the Governor-General, who referred to the purchase of the site in London for a great and suitable building for the High Commissioner and all State representatives. The Commonwealth Government and Parliament, so far from setting aside the States were making full and ample provision for them in that building. Reference had been made to the absence of the representatives of the Commonwealth owing to their attending the Imperial Conference and the Coronation. No apology was made by the Government for that representation, and he hoped none was needed. Beyond that bare statement he would make none whatever for the action of the Government, the work of Parliament had been done, and well done. Complaint had been made of excessive legislation. They had a Government that had passed not a single measure approved by the press of Australia. They went on with their work, and intended to do so. Others in time would take the place of the present Government, but in the meantime something had been done that could not be wiped off the slate. He thanked the Australian natives for the sympathetic hearing given him.

THE PEARLING INDUSTRY.

Although the majority of pearlers in the North-West firmly believe that the compulsory introduction of white divers and tenders on all pearling vessels, instead of Asiatics, spells ruination to the pearling industry, the Commonwealth Government does not take such an extremely pessimistic view. Recently the owners of luggers were notified that no more licences would be issued to vessels engaging Asiatic divers after the end of the present year. It has been stated that one of the effects of this enactment would be that many owners would have to lay their vessels up, but this may be an exaggerated view. Some of the fleets have already engaged white divers, a number of whom arrived by the steamer Waimana from London yesterday.

The batch is comprised of 10 ex-navy men, seven of whom have been sent out by Messrs. Siebly and Co., of London, while the others have been engaged by Messrs. C. E. Heinke and Co., the well-known London firm of submarine engineers, on behalf of clients in the North-West. In charge of the party is Mr. William Webber, who has had considerable experience in deep-sea diving in all parts of the world. The men are to receive £156 per year, in addition to their keep. There is also a provision in their agreement for bonuses, and if things turn out satisfactorily each man should be able to make from £7 to £8 per week. Further batches of divers will be sent out from London every month during the present year, and by the time the present period of exemption has expired all of the luggers should be able to comply with the new conditions.

Speaking on board the Waimana yesterday, Mr. Webber said that he had no doubts in his mind, but that white men would be able to perform the work equally as well, is not better than the Japanese divers. It was pointed out to him that the work on the North-West Coast was of a particularly arduous and perilous nature, and pearlers of many years' experience had been sceptical as to whether the white men was endowed with sufficient powers of endurance to stand the strain. To this Mr. Webber replied that what the Japanese could do, so could the white man. "Why," he remarked, "the diving area in the North-West only runs to about 20 fathoms, and only recently I was working on a 27 fathom job. That was off the north of Scotland, at a place where one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada was supposed to have foundered with a lot of bullion on board, I have also worked in 30 fathoms of water just outside Lisbon."

All of the men who are being engaged by Messrs. Heinke and Co. are being selected by Lieutenant Dumont, late of H.M.S. Excellent, who acts as expert adviser to the firm. Large numbers of applications have been received, but great care is being exercised in selecting only the most capable men. The party will leave for the North-West by the next steamer.

INVENTION THAT MAY SAVE MILLIONS.

Docking experts, shipping, and commercial men assembled in large numbers at the steamer Coolgardie at the South wharf to-day to witness an experiment with a contrivance patented by a Melbourne inventor called the torpedo ship-cleaner. The apparatus consists of a rotary brush, supported in a framework and worked by an electric motor, which is driven hard up against the ship's side by means of a propeller. As the brush revolves it removes slime and marine growth from the vessel's hull, descending under water from the waterline as it works to the ship's keel. The Coolgardie was fairly dirty to-day, when the machine was set to work, and as far as could be seen under the water the brush swept her quite clean. To-morrow she will be docked, half her hull having been swept, and the extent of the ship-cleaner's utility will be made apparent by comparison with the dirty portion of the steamer.

A representative of Messrs. N. Guthridge and Co., which firm represents the inventor stated that the invention was to be brought under the notice of the British Admiralty, having been already submitted to Rear-Admiral Sir William Creswell. The admiral had stated that it should be worth at least £1,000,000 a year to the Admiralty in saving docking expenses. By law every ship in the merchant marine had to be docked at yearly intervals, but such vessels as the Mauretania were docked for cleaning every three months at a cost of £1,000 per docking. The invention would save three of these dockings, representing £3,000.

TRAINING OF NAVAL CADETS.

It is stated by the Naval Secretary that the training ship Tingara will be able to accommodate 100 boys by the beginning of April, and 100 more by the end of June. The total accommodation on the vessel will be for 300 boys. Recruiting will be carried out in the military areas by the area officers and the headquarters of the naval districts and subdistricts will be recruiting centres. Applicants must be between 14 1-2 years and 16 years of age, and must engage to serve for seven years, from the age of 18 years. They will be entered as boys with pay at 1s. per day, uniform allowance, Rations and medical attendance. The physical standards fixed for the navy are:—in height and chest measurement: Boys 5ft. 2in. and 32in.; men 5ft. 4in. and 34in.; officers' stewards, 5ft. 2in. and 32in.

The following daily rates of pay have been fixed:—Boys, second class, seamen, active, 1s.; boys first-class, active, 1s. 6d.; stokers second-class, active, 3s.; deferred, 9d.; able seamen short service active, 3s. 9d.; deferred, 10d.; stokers short service, active, 4s. 2d.; deferred 10d.; able seamen, long service, active, 4s.; deferred, 1s.; stokers, long service, active 4s. 6d.; deferred, 1s. Allowances will be made, in addition to pay, to the value of 1s. 1d. per day.

In connection with the engagement of officers and men from the British Navy and Reserves London advices show that most of the officers so engaged are Australians with good navy records, or are men who have married Australians. It is expected that ultimately they will settle in Australia.

Federal Ministers have in contemplation an arrangement for the admission of naval cadets to the Royal Australian Naval College from New Zealand on similar lines to those arranged in connection with the Military College. It is believed that such an arrangement would be welcomed in Britain, as it would relieve the pressure on her naval colleges, where New Zealand cadets now attend.

NORTHERN TERRITORY LAND POLICY.

The general principles of the Federal Government's land policy in connection with the Northern Territory were indicated by the Minister for External Affairs. Their policy has been embodied in an ordinance, which is now undergoing final revision at the hands of the Crown Law authorities. There may be alterations in detail before the ordinance is promulgated but the main principles have been settled. Only leasehold titles will be granted and all land will be divided into three classes—pastoral, agricultural, and farming, and city lands. These divisions, in turn, will be sub-classified in three grades according to quality and situation. The Minister said that leases would be for very long periods, and there would be reappraisements of rent values at stated periods. He would not indicate precise particulars but it is believed that the leases will be practically perpetual, with reappraisements every 10 years. A board will be appointed to classify the land and fix rents, and it will consist of the Director of Lands (chairman), the Director of Agriculture, and the Chief Surveyor. The Director of Lands, Mr. Nielsen, who is now in America, is to be offered a salary of £800 a year. He will be subject to the Administrator. There is a provision in the new ordinance that the Minister may appoint a substitute to act in the absence of any one of the three members of the board. If he can arrange it, Mr. Thomas intends to have a temporary substitute for Mr. Nielsen, so that work in connection with lands of the territory may proceed at once.

The Minister has received advices from Port Darwin, stating that the Director of Agriculture (Mr. Clarke) and party arrived there, and left for the experimental farm at Rum Jungle by special train. Mr. Clarke is accompanied by ten men. The Minister desired that a similar number should go along with Mr. Ramsay, who is to establish a farm at Dally River, but the director has asked that on account of the season

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

GLEAM OF HOPE IN THE COAL CRISIS.

Dockers again on Strike at Glasgow.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CARGO IDLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

A gleam of hope in the coal crisis is furnished by the statements of two prominent Union leaders.

One said that he and four others were negotiating with five coal-owners, and that an announcement would be made towards the end of the week, though there was little prospect of a settlement before the 29th instant.

The second said the time was not ripe for intervention. Possibly there would be no stoppage on the 29th, as the negotiations might be continued.

LATER.

The situation at Glasgow has again taken a serious turn, the dock labourers now refusing to work under the agreement concluded by the mediation of Sir George Askwith.

Thousands of tons of cargo, valued at over a million sterling, are lying at the docks, nobody daring to touch them. One firm requested protection for the removal of a consignment, but the police replied that they considered such a step would be injudicious, and any attempt to remove the goods would be at the firm's own risk. Other firms, in view of recent experiences, have notified the shipowners that they decline to unload, unless military protection is given.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Threatened Failure of Winter Crops.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The famine situation in Russia is aggravated by the threatened failure of the winter crops in the majority of the European provinces, and in the Trans-Caucasus and Central Asia.

The peasantry are everywhere sending up a pitiful appeal for help. Typhoid and scurvy are raging, and horses, cattle, and even land are being sold for bread.

The peasants of the Busuluk district have set fire to the properties of the wealthier people, shouting that all must be on the same level.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Socialist Affront to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, FEB. 18.

As the Socialists refused to allow Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist Vice-President of the Reichstag, to go with the other presiding officers to an audience of the Kaiser, as is customary after an election, the President and second Vice-President alone requested audience of the Emperor, who refused, not wishing to depart from the practice of a collective audience.

A KOREAN CONSPIRACY.

Arrest of Ex-President of Privy Council.

SEOUL, FEB. 18.

A number of arrests have been made in connection with a plot to assassinate Count Terauchi, the Governor-General. They include Baron Inchiko, ex-President of the Privy Council, and President of the Y. M. C. A. in Korea.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Epidemic of Street Robbery and Burglary.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The city is swarming with criminals. The police are outwitted and are in despair. Burglary insurance companies threaten to advance their rates for street robbery policies, owing to an epidemic of "hold-ups," culminating on Friday evening in the theft of a wallet of diamonds, valued at two thousand pounds sterling, from a jeweller in front of a theatre. Many people blame the administration of Mr. Gaynor, the Mayor.

TRIALS OF H. M. S. "LION."

Speed of Thirty-one Knots an Hour.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that although the trials of H. M. S. "Lion" were most successful, the huge turbines giving a speed of 31·7 knots, the terrific heat from the funnels twisted the fittings on the bridge. The flames rose fifty feet above the funnels, and rendered the fire-control platform up the tripod mast untenable.

The paper adds that the necessary alterations will cost £25,000.

BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

Joint Note with Russia Presented.

TEHERAN, FEB. 19.

British and Russian Ministers presented a note yesterday evening containing a joint declaration of policy.

LATE COUNT AEHRENTHAL.

Eulogistic Press Notices.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Austrian papers print eulogistic obituary notices of Count von Aehrenthal. They dwell especially upon his services in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They consider that Count Berchtold is a worthy successor.

The *Neue Freie Presse* comments upon the extraordinary mingling of Ministerial changes with death-bed scenes. Referring to the despatch to Count von Aehrenthal of the rescript accepting resignation, and the decoration with brilliants, when the Count was unable to recognise their meaning. It appears, however, that the Emperor desired to console the dying Minister by the appointment of a successor whom he himself had indicated.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales' Score against the M.C.C.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The weather was dull for the resumption of the match between the M.C.C. and New South Wales. There was a moderate attendance, and the wicket was easy. New South Wales completed her second innings for 403 runs. Gregory made 186, not out, including eighteen fours. His late cutting was magnificent. Emery scored 65, including eleven fours. Hobbs took four wickets for 25 runs.

FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

PARIS, FEB. 19.

The Franco-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has finally been passed by Parliament.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" left here at 4 p. m. for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 9th instant.

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

Madras Vakils Submit thier Claims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

The following cablegram has been sent to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy:—"The Madras High Courts' Vakils' Association strongly urges the claims of the Vakils Bar to the vacancy expected to arise by a Vakil Judge or Vakil Advocate General being appointed to the Madras Executive Council. Their claims were ignored in the recent appointment of temporary judges."

Similar representation has been made to the Government of Madras, the Chief Secretary of the Government and the Judges of the High Court.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State by nine elected members of the Madras Legislative Council:—"Public opinion here is not opposed to a High Court Judge's appointment to the Executive Council, on the contrary they consider such appointment as the best possible."

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Press Opinion on Viceroy's Reply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 19.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Dacca University deputation the *Tribune* observes:—"The frank and straight forward reply goes a great way to remove apprehensions. The explanations offered and the hopes raised give a totally different setting to the proposal which ought now to receive the cordial support of reunited Bengal. The personal and political considerations to which His Excellency referred should be strictly tabooed. The country is grateful to His Excellency for inaugurating the new policy on teaching and residential universities."

DETAILS PER S. S. "PLASSEY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The hired transport "Plessey" left Southampton on the 14th February and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 6th March with the following troops on board:—Drafts for 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 7th Hussars, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, East Yorks, R. G. A. and R. F. A.

MADRAS SENATE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

A meeting of the Senate of the Madras University will be held on 1st March. Among the subjects to be considered is a resolution of which Mr. G. A. Natesan has given notice, regarding the institution of a new degree in Agriculture and Commerce, and the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer is suggesting certain alterations in the regulations with a view to restoring the Vernacular and Sanskrit to their former position in the University studies.

NEW CITY OF DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 19.

Over one thousand acres of low-lying ground at Delhi on which the great Imperial Review took place have been acquired by the military authorities for a grass farm which will be useful in supplying fodder for increased troops when the Imperial City is established.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Civic and Sanitary Progress in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 19.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Lucknow this morning, and was given an enthusiastic reception. His Excellency was received at the station by a number of Talukdars and Jaigirdars, and official and non-official gentlemen of all communities.

Lady Hardinge proceeded to Calcutta from Benares last night.

The Municipal Board presented an address, referring to the steady progress made in education and sanitation, since the visit of Lord Minto three years ago. Delight was expressed at the transfer of the capital, a step which, it was felt, would give a new life to the people of the United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address from the Lucknow Municipality was as follows:—

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you very warmly for the welcome you have extended to me upon my first visit to your city. It is a visit, to which I have looked forward with the greatest possible pleasure, and I was keenly disappointed when I found it necessary to postpone it, owing to the anxious illness of a member of my family. His steady progress towards recovery has enabled me to fulfil this engagement, but I regret that it was not possible for Lady Hardinge to prolong her absence from her brother's side, and she is very sad that she cannot be with me here to-day to share your welcome and to make your acquaintance and to see with her own eyes this famous city, so rich in old associations, so full of living interests, and so pleasant to look upon. The feelings of joy and gratification, to which you have given expression in regard to His Imperial Majesty's Durbar at Delhi, are, I have reason to know, common to the whole of this wide Empire, and I do not think that anyone who was present at that great ceremony can have come away without a deep and lasting impression of its solemn significance. The devotion and loyalty of the immense gathering of the princes and people to India to meet His Imperial Majesty were patent to all, who had eyes to see, and were most fittingly expressed in the message, which it was my privilege to send from them to the people of England on the day of His Majesty's safe return to his own country. Perhaps it is not so widely appreciated how greatly touched Their Imperial Majesties were by the welcome, which they received in India. In his public utterances he told his people something of his feelings, and both of them in conversation out here and in letters written on their way home have spoken to me of India, and of the people of India in terms of the greatest warmth and affection.

"You have yourselves only recently received an illustration of the King Emperor's personal interest in your well-being in the commands that he was pleased to issue that your Medical College and hospital should be called after his own name, and that the woman's portion of them shall be named after Her Majesty. I congratulate you, citizens of Lucknow, upon the happy choice you made of a memorial of their earlier visit and upon the public spirit and hearty co-operation, which have enabled you to bring it to so successful an issue. That spirit of striving together for the common good is deserving of the most hearty commendation, and its fruit is apparent in the long list of improvements, which you have recently effected or are now effecting, whether in perfecting your drainage schemes, laying out parks, improving your markets, adding to your schools, developing your communications or enhancing the beauty and healthfulness of your city by town planning schemes. I was particularly pleased to hear how successful has been the scheme for the Aminabad park, where you have not only swept away an insanitary area but have created in its place an attractive and healthy open space and have accomplished this at an expenditure of little more than Rs. 5,000. This is true efficiency and I offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma, your senior Vice-Chairman, to whom I am told the credit is largely due. I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, except to tell you again what a pleasure it is to me to come and visit your city, to express my gratitude for the kind reception you have given me and to bid you continue and prosper in the course of civic progress, in which you are so happily set."

LUCKNOW, FEB. 19.

At Government House this afternoon the members of the Oudh ex-Royal Family Association presented an address to the Viceroy expressing gratitude for the special consideration shown to the family by the recent grant of scholarships to young students of the family whose parents were unable to provide for their education.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO OUDH NOBLES.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address from the ex-Royal Association of Oudh:—

Gentlemen, I am very pleased to have this opportunity of meeting you and making your acquaintance. The address which you have just presented to me has given me considerable pleasure in the assurance which it contains that the promises made by Lord Canning more than half a century ago have been faithfully redeemed and you on your part have, I am glad to know, consistently fulfilled your part of the bargain by setting an example of loyalty and good conduct. The Association, which you have formed, is yet in its infancy and I am not quite sure what led to its constitution, but if I am right in inferring from some of your remarks that one of its principal aims is the proper education of some of the cadets of your family, it has my most hearty sympathy. These are not times in which it will suffice for a man to sit with folded hands and boast of ancient lineage. The days are past when a long line of ancestors was of more repute than personal worth and personal character, and I rejoice to note your appreciation of the assistance which the Government has given you towards bringing up the younger members of your family to be useful members of the community. The policy of the Government in this direction has not been without its fruit and some of your sons are worthily serving the Government with which you have so strong a bond of mutual protection and friendship. This is the line along which I should like to see your Association working and if there is anything in blue blood or family tradition, let it inspire you with the ambition to be not idlers or dreamers, a burden upon the community, but strong and steadfast men respecting yourselves and respected of others and taking your proper place as leaders of the people in virtue of your own good qualities and character and to the credit of the family to which you have the honour to belong. You cannot do this unless you are able to hold your own in the rough and tumble of the world about you, and the first essential is education.

"You have spoken in appreciative terms of the sympathy of Sir John Hewett whom we are all so sorry to be losing after his long and distinguished career in India, and I can assure you that the Government will always be ready to foster and assist any efforts you may make in the direction I have indicated.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your cordial expressions of loyalty and for your friendly words of welcome and I thank you especially for the kindly references you have made to my grandfather's work in India."

To-night the Viceroy will be entertained by the Talukdars and to-morrow he will visit the La Martiniere College, the Kaisar Bagh where he will lunch with the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, and the Residency levee takes place at night.

BEHAR CONFERENCE.

Satisfaction at Viceroy's Attitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, FEB. 19.

A largely attended meeting of the Behar Provincial Conference was held yesterday, the Maharaj-Kumar of Tikkari presiding.

Resolutions were passed:—(1) Thanking the King Emperor, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy for the separation of Behar; (2) urging the establishment of a separate chartered High Court and a separate University for the new province; (3) expressing gratification at the educational policy, enunciated by the Viceroy in connection with the Dacca University; (4) urging that the Legislative Council of the new province should consist of fifty members, of whom not less than twenty-eight should be elected non-official, and also that there should be a separate circle for the new province, and (5) expressing appreciation of (a) the Viceroy's announcement that the boundaries of the new provnce are to remain intact; and (b) the appointment of Mr. Hassan Imam as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TOUR.

Inspection of the Poona Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 19.

A general parade of all troops in the garrison at Poona and Kirkee took place this morning on the general parade ground, the occasion being the visit of inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Sir O'Moore Creagh accompanied by his staff rode to the ground, and was received by the troops with a general salute. He immediately rode down the lines, inspecting the different corps and batteries. The troops then marched past in double companies and forming quarter column, returned past the saluting base, the artillery at the trot and the cavalry at the charge. They then formed into a line, and advancing in review order gave a general salute.

His Excellency, after saying a few words to General Barter, left the ground and the troops marched back to barracks.

POONA, FEB. 19.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh were present this evening at a Garden Party given is their honour at the Boat Club, Rosherville. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including all native officers of different regiments in Poona and Kirkee, put in their appearance. During the evening, occasion was taken to present native officers to His Excellency who shook hands and exchanged a few words with each.

N. W. RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Loco Workmen Threaten to Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 19.

The workmen of the N. W. Railway Loco and Carriage Workshops, Lahore, have twenty-four hours' notice on Saturday to strike again if their grievances were not redressed. The Manager has asked for four days more time.

MR. CHARLES KELLER'S TOUR.

Mr. Charles Keller, the American Poet will give a reading from his works at the Y. W. C. A. on February 24 h and Mrs. Wiggin will sing several of them which have been set to music.

The "Evening Bulletin," Honolulu, says:—"The fashionable assemblage was held spell bound with admiration from the beginning of the programme until its close. One of his poems, "The Hand of God" did not appear on the printed programme but was recited by request. The pathos and beauty of the recitation moved nearly everyone to tears." The "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," Honolulu, Sept. 8, writes:—"Interpreted by the author, the poems flashed a meaning all their own. There was pathos in some, tragedy in others. Some had a whiff of the ocean, especially his sailor chantys, and there were songs and ballads of the South Seas and Hawaii, verses dedicated to children and their pastimes; the programme concluding with "The Chant of the Soul Triumphant," one of his best."

The "Japan Advertiser," Tokyo, October 1, says:—"We are justified in describing the event as one of the most interesting that has taken place in Tokyo."

The "Japan Times," Yokohama, October 3, says:—"Coming here comparatively unknown, Mr. Keeler's genuine unaffected manner and the merit of his poems at once captured the confidence of the audience. Mr. Keeler's unusually wide travels and keen observation were reflected in his poems. They pictured with equal fidelity the scenes of the South Seas, of the old California missions, and of Hawaii, and dealt with both gay and serious themes. In all his poems as well as in his reading of them, there is a noticeable sense of music and rhythm . . . . He has a keen eye, a delicate ear, and a depth and purity of moral conviction that make him a refreshing and welcome singer to our prosaic generation."

The "North China Daily News" says:—"It does not follow that a writer of verse has always the power of giving his lyrical fancies and reflections ideal oral expression, but the two arts were admirably combine by Mr. Keeler. His recital included Lyrics of Pacific Shores 'Love Lyrics' and Elfin Songs of Sunland.' The verses selected were for the most part homely themes, treated with charming simplicity. Many of them he had descriptive lines of much merit. They were recited with just the grace of expression and artistic sympathy necessary to full appreciation. Two little character sketches, individualities caught in a few lines, were sparklingly given."

The "Manila Daily Bulletin," December 22, writes:—"Manila was given a real esthetic treat on Wednesday evening in Mr. Charles Keeler's reading from his own poems, at the Odd Fellows' hall, and the enthusiastic applause was speaking evidence of keen appreciation on the part of the audience. "There are few poets who have also ability to recite well. Mr. Keeler is one of the few. His voice is strong, yet tempered with that softness which stirs emotion in the breasts of the listeners, and throughout he held his audience spellbound. Some of his poems were of a humorous nature and set the audience laughing. His poem on "Manila" met with particularly hearty applause. His rendering of the Capistrano Mission Bells in which he gave a striking imitation of telling bells was one of the most beautiful numbers on the entire programme." "Mrs. Simonds' compositions were greatly appreciated by the audience, especially that of 'In the cold of the morning,' and while it was the first time her compositions have been heard in this city they will be welcomed on future occasions with the same enthusiasm with which we welcome the blooming of the flowers and the singing of the birds in springtime."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Haldane and the Financial Question.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Viscount Haldane, Secretary for War, opening a new riding school for Territorials at South Shields on Saturday night, said the nation had begun to realise more and more what a valuable expenditure it was, which was making the Territorials more efficient. Every year saw something new done to add to that efficiency, and as it was a slow process some people were inclined to ask, "Why don't you spend more money right and left, and get all these things done at once?" He would tell them why. He was once in Berlin and looking into that wonderful institution, the German Army, and he asked a general to what he attributed their success. His answer was that it had taken forty years to build up the Army. The great secret of their success was that they had weighed the value of every penny that was spent, for unless they showed the public that they were getting full value for their money, they would not be content. That was the principle on which he, and those associated with him, had been working. He was delighted to learn how sympathetic the employers had been in South Shields in enabling the men to get away to camp, and so find time for their training. Without the co-operation of the great employers they could not get on, and yet it was to the interest of the great employers to do so.

War might come, and no nation could bear the frightful calamity if it were unprepared to defend itself. What was the spirit in which they appealed to officers and men alike to come forward and join the Territorial Force? It was not a case of getting anything out of it; they got bare indemnity against the loss of time spent in devoting themselves to the noble work, but they joined, because they were actuated by the spirit which led them to look upon the nation as more important than themselves, and made them ready, if necessary, to give what they valued most—their own lives—for the safety of the nation. It was a great call which the nation made for her sons to come forward, and be the living wall between her and those who would attack her. If that was so, then the Territorial Force was something more than a mere military organization; it was a great school of duty, a great call to idealism. It was there for the purpose of raising a man's mind above selfish considerations, which made them look up on themselves as individuals, and individuals only. There were some people who spoke of the Territorial Force lightly, as if it were a pleasure ground on which people might amuse themselves. He hoped the notion would soon be rooted out of the minds of those who indulged in those light fancies. Defence was a necessity, and those who gave themselves to its defence deserved well of their country.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

In formally opening a new drill hall at Gateshead, Lord Haldane said he noticed that Mr. Bonar Law, in a clever speech made the previous night, had stated that the War Office had been spending so little money that the weapons with which we had to fight in this country were obsolete and behind the times. He thought that that was taken from a remark made by Earl Roberts the other day, but Lord Roberts had not the same opportunities as other people of looking at these things closely. If things were looked at more closely, it would be seen that this was not the case. With regard to the Regular Artillery, their new howitzer was the finest in the whole world, and the Territorials would have the howitzers formerly used by the Regulars. The Regulars were having new field guns, which were, at any rate, superior to any except those of the French, and the Territorial field gun, though slightly heavier than that of the Regulars, was a very good one at the range, and was as good for most purposes as the field gun of the German Regular Artillery. It was a very effective weapon converted into a quick-firer. Speaking of the Infantry, Lord Roberts said the other day that they had an obsolete rifle, but he (Lord Haldane) did not think it was quite so bad as that. Lord Roberts's criticism was probably really directed to the cartridge and bullet. The bullet had been criticised, because it was round-headed instead of sharp-pointed, and it was said that it was not so effective for certain purposes, although he personally thought it a very good bullet. Lord Roberts overlooked the fact that a month before he made his speech the War Office had begun the re-armament with a new bullet. In time the War Office would get a new rifle, which he hoped would be the best in the world. They were working towards that now, but experience of it was needed to test it. They had got a new cartridge as well as a new bullet, and had some divisions of Regulars armed with the new bullet last month. The present rifle and bullet were not bad, but the new armament would give us something which, if we were ever called upon to fight against Continental troops, would be practically the same bullet as that of our opponents. Dealing with the Cavalry, his lordship observed that the War Office had not only increased the number of horses, but had also improved them. The new organisation provided horses for mobilisation and he thought they would hear very little more of the horse trouble. No nation, be added, had reached perfection. Science was progressive in millitary things as much as in anything else. We had to keep watching. Changes and improvements were being made in mechanical traction for transport purposes and men were now so trained that they would not be thrown into confusion if they had to work under varied conditions. So far as the Army Service Corps was concerned, troops could not be mobilised without them. The work was amongst the most scientific that soldiers could be called upon to do and required an amount of study which used not to be given to those things. It was requisite to have the whole of the Army organised into great divisions of proper proportions, so that mobilisation could take place quickly. Plans had been worked out for the defence of the country which could not be carried out without the aid of the Army Service Corps,

NAPLES WAR SCANDAL.

The searching inquiry which is now being conducted into the Italian war supplies scandal is leading to further painful revelations, fully confirming the statements originally made by the *Mattino*. The number of persons who are said to be implicated in the frauds upon the Government increases daily, and two more officers belonging to the commissariat department have been arrested. They will be tried by court-martial. It appears that the State was not only defrauded over the live cattle that were supplied for despatch to Tripoli and Cyrenaica, but that even the dead carcases supplied material for unlawful profits. According to the *Mattino*, a merchant, occupying the position of a provincial councillor made a contract for the purchase of the hides of the slaughtered cattle. The price stipulated in the contract was the ludicrous sum of 6 lire, or 5 s. a piece. About nine thousand hides were purchased in Tripoli alone for the account of the contractor, and shipped to Naples. Here they were sold again to a dealer for 70 lire (about £2 18s). apiece, so that the first buyer's profit on this transaction amounted to something well over £20,000. Another hide contract was arranged on the basis of 20 to 25 lire each, according to weight, and in this case also, a larger number having been purchased, the contractor's profits were more than half a milion lire. The *Mattino* states, that the scandal is spreading, and threatening to involve well-known personages who have been regarded as above suspicion.

NOT READY FOR WAR.

Discussing, in an article in the "English Review" for February, France's readiness for war, "Verax" says as a means of military transport the French railways are among the worst in Europe. A test of what may be expected of them was afforded last autumn by a failure of the fruit corps in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland, and an abnormal export of French fruit from Brittany and Normandy. The demands on the French railways resembled those which mobilisation would make. It is worth while looking at the way in which this fruit harvest was conveyed over the 600 miles, which separate the places where it grew from the German frontier, for the whole story has been studied in its pettiest details by the General Staffs of Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

None of these wagons, it appears, reached their destination in less than a forthnight, and these record-breakers were but a few. Most of them took three weeks, while some were four, five, and even six weeks on the way. The average speed is 30 miles a day, which a German military train accomplishes in one hour. The German goods trains running to the western frontier go from five to eight times more rapidly than the French. If we compare these dismal failures with the marvellous achievements of German administration, the right-conclusions will force themselves upon us without more ado.

FRENCH ARMY REFORM.

M. Millerand, who, since his appointment as French Minister of War in M. Poincare's Cabinet has distinguished himself by his energy in reorganising the supreme command and in promoting the interests of military aviation, has now announced another salutary reform—the practical abolition of the system of delation known as "les fiches" (the slips of paper). The system, which came to a head under the Premiership of M. Combes, was invented in order to extirpate anti-Republican or Clerical influences from the Army, but it soon developed into an intolerable espionage, conducted under the auspices of the civil authorities. M. Millerand himself, though a Republican of very advanced views, always detested the system, and as a private Deputy denounced it under the Combes "regime" in the Chamber. Public and Parliamentary opinion has lately been hardening against the whole system. The stage has likewise made its influence felt by exhibiting the odious character of the secret denunciation of officers, whose sole offence was, in many cases, their regular attendance at Mass.

The origin of the system may be intelligible in view of the treacherous character of the Monarchist or Clerical campaigns against Republican institutions, but its developments had led to most flagrant abuses. During the debates on the Army Estimates towards the close of last year speaker after speaker denounced "les fiches," and finally the then Minister of War, M. Messimy, felt constrained to introduce a partial reform. He issued a circular on December 11, to the effect that Prefects of Departments throughout France should, twice a year, on April 1 and October 1, address to the War Office a report upon those Army officers in their district who had been open to the objection on account of their political attitude (*qui auraient pu manquer a la correction politique*). Although this new regulation might be regarded as an improvement upon indiscriminate delation, it gave a kind of official sanction to the system which excited very bitter feelings in Army circles.

By a new circular, dated January 25, M. Millerand has simply abolished these half-yearly reports of Prefects. The circular says that it is the undoubted duty of Prefects to inform the Minister of the Interior of any incorrect political manifestations which come to their knowledge, whether the offender be a civilian official or an officer of the Army, and that the Government likewise maintains its right to institute inquiries regarding the attitude of any particular officer. On the other hand the supreme necessity of confining the attention of the Army to its own high mission and of strengthening the authority of those in military command precludes the system of half-yearly political reports by Prefects. The special character of these reports as applying solely to the Army renders them invidious. In future, when special reports about a particular officer are wanted, the request for them must in every case be especially authorized by the War Minister. All the existing blank forms or schedules for such reports are to be destroyed. The existing *dossiers* of reports regarding officers cannot, as administrative documents, be destroyed, but they are to be "collected and placed in a special chest (*meuble*) under lock and key and under the direct responsibility of the Chef de Cabinet of the Minister of War.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the Minister of War may rest assured that public feeling is with him. It continues:—There is not to-day a single Radical or a single "Combiste" not even among those who used to be loudest in praise of the *Fiches* system, who would defend it. Not a single politician will be found who will make a public protest against M. Millerand's decision. In rendering a good service to the Army, M. Millerand will carry with him the whole of public opinion.

PUNJAB SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

The Punjab "Gazette" announces the establishment of new technical scholarships for the Punjab, bearing the name of Lieut.-Col. Sir Dunlop Smith, whose Indian admirers raised a fund to commemorate his services to India. After providing for a portrait in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, the residue of the fund, Rs. 34,200 has been invested to provide four scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem, tenable for four years at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay. They will be awarded at the rate of one annually to students belonging to the Punjab, or to any native state under the Punjab Government. In the case of any technical institution being started in the Punjab the scholarships would be transferred to that institution.

ECCLESIASTICAL HONOURS.

For Catholic Gentlemen of Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 19.

His Holiness Pius X has conferred the following honours:—The title and Cross of Knight of the Order of Saint Gregory, Civil Class, upon Sir Charles Fox, Kt, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma; title and Cross of Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester upon Mr C. E. Brown, Mr. P. W. Darwood, Dr. E.M. D'Souza and V. J. Mariano; Gold Medal of Leo XIII *pro ecclesia et pontifice* upon Major N. O. G. Lalor, I. M. S

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Lady Clarke at the Annual Meeting.

FUND TO FOUND A HOME.

A very large number of Bombay ladies, interested in rescue work amongst young women, attended the annual meeting of the Bombay League of Mercy in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall last evening. The Venerable Archdeacon Dickens presided, and there were also present H. E. Lady Clarke attended by Capt. Drummond, A.-D.-C.; Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Orr, Sir H. E. E. Procter; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O.; the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Mr. J. A. D. MacBain; Mr. F. H. Vincent, M. V. O., Mr. F. H. Wilkinson; Mr. F. Clark and others.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report of the Committee was read by the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Senior Presidency Chaplain:—

During the past year the work of the League in all its branches has been greatly extended. The enlarged sphere of influence must be attributed, in the first place, to the devoted labours of the diocesan workers, and, in the second, to the possession of a suitable Shelter at Byculla. The resources of this Shelter, which accommodates 3 workers and 10 inmates, have been fully utilised throughout the year, and on some occasions the accommodation has been taxed to the utmost. The Shelter has proved of special value to the preventive side of the work. The Society wish to take this opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks to Mrs. Jackson, Miss Wade and Miss Giffard for their untiring devotion to the aims of the League, and for the wholehearted performance of work, which is often of an extremely arduous character. During the year a petition was presented to Government, asking for the codification and extension of existing legislation on behalf of children of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities in the Bombay Presidency. The Society are indebted to Mrs. Hamerton for the drawing up of this petition, which was signed in the name of the League of Mercy in common with other philanthropic association. It is earnestly to be hoped that the petition may attain its object, for at the present time all charitable associations dealing with the improvement of the position of destitute children and young persons are seriously hampered for want of adequate legislation. The Committee desire to offer cordial thanks to Mrs. Dickins for all she has done on behalf of the Society both in India and at Home, and to express their keen regret that absence from Bombay has rendered her resignation of the duties of honorary secretary imperative. Their grateful thanks are also due to Mrs. Swann and Mrs. Davidson for their services as collectors, and to the former for her kindness in lending her bungalow for committee meetings, and to Mrs. Keanelly, late Honorary Treasurer. The Society wish to tender most grateful thanks to Mr. A. E. Davies for his most generous gift of furniture, and also to Mrs. Holden for her great kindness in giving coal monthly for the use of the shelter, and to all the other ladies and gentlemen who have kindly helped with contributions of clothing, etc., throughout the year. The grateful thanks of the League are also due to Major Hepper, R. E., Agent G. I. P. Ry., for the generous concessions granted to the workers. Each worker is now provided with a pass allowing her and one with her to travel by the G. I. P. Railway a class higher than that for which fares have been paid.

FUNDS.

The following figures, taken from the printed accounts, show the expansion of the League's operations during the last four years.

Year.	Revenue from Subscriptions, donations, etc. Rs.	Working Expenses. Rs.
1908	4,854	5,834
1909	7,752	7,306
1910	9,687	9,848
1911	9,433	12,238

The receipts on the revenue side are due to increased liberality in respect of subscriptions and donations from the public, and church collections; supplemented from fortuitous sources, such as sales of work or entertainments given on behalf of the League. On the expenditure side the increase is solely due to the expending operations of the League. On the expenditure side the increase is solely due to the expanding operations of the League, principally in respect of rents for habitations for workers and inmates, expenses in connection with the House of Mercy, Bangalore, and Workers' expenses in carrying on the good work of the League. The principal source of expenditure is the House of Mercy, Bangalore, where young girls and women rescued from dangerous surroundings are placed at the cost of the League, in healthy surroundings under the kind tutelage of the Sisters who instruct them not only morally but also technically, so that their pupils may be in a position to earn their living in the various fields of activity open to young women of their class. And here it may not be out of place to tender most grateful thanks to the Sisters at Bangalore for the kindness and valuable help and sympathy shewn by them to the protegees of the League, while under their charge. The figures of expenditure under this head show the increasing number of young girls rescued and befriended, and it may be mentioned that this branch of work is sorely hampered by lack of funds.

ABSENCE OF ENDOWMENT.

The League is at present without any endowment, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. All girls supported by the League are trained in the work for which they are best suited, with a view to giving them a fresh start in life, and the expenses of this are borne by the Society. Owing to the increased operations of the League, both in point of cases admitted to the Shelter and in outside visiting, the current monthly expenses have increased from Rs. 782 per mensem, in 1910 to about Rs. 1,000 per mensum, and this branch also is greatly straitened by lack of funds to carry out the excellent work that is being done. During the year an appeal was made to Government for a grant-in-aid of at least Rs. 1,000 per quarter to supplement the necessarily uncertain sources of revenue afforded by occasional donations and subscriptions, and to increase the spheres of activity open to the League. In representing the matter to Government the claim of the League was based on testimony from the Police Commissioner that the Police are absolutely convinced that an organisation of the character of the League of Mercy is a necessity in the city of Bombay, and that, inasmuch as the demands upon it are likely to increase, it is most desirable that its financial position should be assured. The committee are much indebted to Mrs. Orr, Honorary Treasurer, for her valuable assistance in drawing up the appeal. In addition to the above, steps are being taken to organise an appeal to the commercial firms of Bombay with a view to obtaining regular annual subscriptions for it is felt that if the work of the Society is to keep pace with the growing needs of a large city like Bombay it should not be hampered by lack of funds. In making this appeal it is not to be thought that the Society are unmindful of the kindness of those firms and persons who have conferred benefits during the past year. The grateful thanks of the League are tendered to the Church at Lonavla which sends Rs. 20 per mensem, thereby undertaking the entire support of one girl at the Bangalore Home to the anonymous donor who has contributed Rs. 1,000 per year for two years, to all who have rendered financial and other assistance in Bombay and elsewhere, and specially to the various Collectors in Bombay city and Presidency.

WANT OF CHILDREN'S HOME.

There is another branch of the League's work which has not yet been touched on in this report, viz. the founding of a Home for the accomodation of children who have been rescued from evil surrounding and are thus rendered undesirable inmates for existing institutions in Bombay. These poor children are deserving of the tenderest care, and it is most desirable that the Home in which they are provided for should be situated in a neighbourhood which is undoubtedly healthy, both morally and physically. Such a requirement would be found at Poona or Nasik or such other place as may be hereafter determined. The question of funds for the Home is most important as the present resource of the League are wholly inadequate to carry out the scheme; the matter is only mentioned now to bring to notice the enlarged scop

to which the work of the League could be made to extend if the Government grant which has been applied for, together with generous donations from the public, place adequate funds at the disposal of the Society for the proper and complete carrying out of the functions of the League.

A new rule was then proposed by Mr. Orr, and seconded by Sir Henry Procter, empowering the General Committe to alter rules relating to work and to make rules for the organisation and control of the work.

WORKERS' REPORT.

Mr. F. Clark read a workers' report, in the course of which it was stated :—

We shelter women and girls who are found destitute and homeless in circumstances of temptation and difficulty or those whose own homes and surroundings are demoralizing and dangerous. From our shelter we place girls in situations, schools or homes—according to their various needs. None can estimate the good that is being done in directing, advising or encouraging. Truly this is preventive work in a very real and practical sense. It came to our knowledge that an English woman living in the midst of a Mahomedan district was not able to communicate with her friends. Notwithstanding great obstacles being put in our way we were at last able to obtain an interview, with the result that of her own free will she decided to come to us, and is receiving a useful training to fit her to earn her own living. Whose heart would not be touched by the numbers of European and Eurasian children living more or less on the streets of this City ? In one month we came across no fewer than eighteen living thus. We are brought into contact with many cases of neglect and various forms of cruelty and ill-treatment of children. We want to start a Home for these who ought "not" to be placed in our large schools—backward children needing individual care and teaching. Instances of girls of fifteen years of age who cannot read and are barely fit for Standard I come under our notice,—and there are many of "these"—children who are not compelled to be educated—living in dangerous surroundings, knowing what only a woman should know, understanding all the vile language used around them, growing up idle, ignorant—literally finding all their pleasure on the streets. Some we know of who in a few years will lead the life of immorality their mothers have led before them. Because we cannot prove cruelty, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children cannot step in but what about the cruelty of allowing a girl to grow up to the age of fifteen without an education? What about the cruelty of allowing a girl of seventeen and a mother (English) to grow up not able to read? Is not this indeed the refinement of cruelty! We are hoping for a Children's Act adequate to meet our needs and a "Home" into which to place the children taken from evil surroundings. It is a crying shame that they should be put into our large schools and thus have an opportunity of contaminating the minds of children who have been blessed with a purer environment. And until we start some Home for these who are in no way to blame for their infamous upbringing, we cannot expect to eradicate this canker which is eating at the root of the lives of these children, and as they become older ends in their moral downfall. Is it not beginning at the wrong end of things to wait until a child's moral nature is so warped and diseased that she is a fit subject for a rescue home before we start reforming her ? Surely it would be better to take such a child in the beginning from her evil surroundings and place her in an environment where the evil—alas ! already sown—may at least have a chance of being eradicated, bringing about that higher standard which we all deplore is lacking in our young people of the present day, both in their school and home life.

THE SHELTER.

At any hour of the day or night we take in those who need our help and protection. The Police know this and bring us girls who need sheltering. It is not a permanent Home,—our aim is to pass them on as soon as we can get them settled, either in suitable situations, or to the House of Mercy at Bangalore. We have sheltered forty seven women and girls during the past twelve-months—the time they have stayed with us varying from one night to nine weeks. In one single month we sheltered as many as thirteen girls and five children. Of those we have sheltered, some have gone to Bangalore to be trained in cookery, needlework and as children's maids—others we have placed out in situations where they appear to be going on satisfactorily. We wish the public to understand our work brings us into contact with women and girls of all denominations,—and we hold all irrespective of creed, whether Roman Catholics, Jewesses or Nonconformists, provided they are European or Eurasian, as the Salvation Army deals with rescue work amongst Indians. Where possible we put them in touch with their own pastor or priest. We are greatly indebted to friends in Bombay for their many gifts of clothing, thus enabling us to outfit the girls for service. In October, 1910, we had fifteen women and girls being trained at Bangalore. In October, 1911, we had nineteen women and girls and four infants, costing Rs. 399—kindly note his. We send the girls to Bangalore to give them a fresh start under a better environment—but the "entire expenses" of keeping them there and their travelling expenses falls upon Bombay. Apart from the Shelter there is the outside work which consists in house to house visiting, wherever we think we can be of use. We also visit the Hospitals, the Workhouse and Jail. We paid several visits to a house of illfame where five young girls were living together, and we were able to induce four of them to lead a respectable life. One of the number went into a Home for a time and has now been restored to her mother. We have assisted two women to make a fresh start in another country. During the Exhibition we took our share with other workers in protecting the girls engaged to sell, etc., from unwelcome attentions from men, and when necessary saw them into their trams and gharis, and on several occasions took them home to prevent them being followed and molested.

WORK LEFT UNDONE.

What have we left undone ? Much—no Children's Home started yet. Our port is not watched—no worker can be spared for this special branch. Efforts are made at the ports of other countries to stem this awful tide of iniquity but for "India" nothing is done. We require such international co-operation which will render the import of these girls into our beautiful city—the Gateway of India—impossible. We must so educate public opinion that men and women shall not land on our shores to carry on this criminal traffic. We have come across many women fit subjects for an Inebriate's Home and willing to put themselves under the necessary discipline, "but India has nothing to offer them to fight against this awful curse."

Sir Henry Procter then read the balance sheet showing that commencing with a credit balance of Rs. 5,117 the Committee received a revenue of Rs. 9,432 including subscription and donations amounting to Rs. 7,669, making a total income of Rs. 14,550. The expenditure had amounted to Rs. 12,238, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,812. Sir Henry Procter added a few words in support of the proposal to found a home and said the need was a very pressing one. It could not wait for another ten years. He understood that the cost of founding such a Home would be Rs. 3,000, of that sum he would be very pleased to contribute one quarter.

The Venerable Chairman then read a brief paper, by Mrs. Jackson, who could not be present, in which she said that this was a work which called for most strenuous efforts, and they should have their most ardent sympathies, who carried on this very necessary labour. She felt that the principal causes of the evil, which it was their special work to prevent and to combat, were over-crowded homes, corrupt schoolfellows, intemperance, evil knowledge, and low views in regard to the sanctity of the marriage tie.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who was the next speaker, said :—

I have been requested by the Committee of the League of Mercy to say a few words on behalf of the work which the League is carrying on; and inasmuch as various examples of the excellent work performed by the League have come to my notice as Commissioner of Police, I have seceded to that request with pleasure. Putting aside other aspects of the League's activities, I propose to confine my remarks to the practical advantage accruing to the Police from the existence of an institution of this character. You are probably aware that the police authorities of a large city—and this is particularly so in India—are constantly being appealed to for help in a variety of miscellaneous cases, which cannot be said to fall exactly within the four corners of the sphere of action allotted to the Police by statute, law or regulation. In illustration of this remark, I may say that the Commissioner of Police has been asked to settle a quarrel between husband and wife, has been implored by a father to try and bring an undutiful son back to the path of obedience, has been asked to take charge of children, while he and his officers on occasions have been asked to afford assistance to women, who found themselves stranded and in danger. In response to such appeals it is open to us to say that the matter does not fall within the scope of our legal duty, and to wash our hands of it. But while as a general rule the Police must confine themselves to the work imposed upon them by law, yet in certain "bona-fide" cases of distress I am of opinion that they ought to render such assistance as they can, in order that the public may gradually learn that the Police can act as a medium of succour as well as a medium for the repression of crime and may, therefore, show them greater confidence and esteem. Now in most cases of women in distress, who appeal for help to the Police,—two examples of which I shall refer to shortly,—it is obvious that the Police cannot do much of value unless they have at hand an institution like the League of Mercy, which is ready at once to take over the case at the point, where the Police must perforce leave it. In other words if the Police are not to turn a deaf ear to the cry for assistance, they must have at their back, and ancillary to their sphere of action, an organization on a sound financial basis, to the care of which they can consign these women who seek relief or shelter from "the blows of circumstance." These remarks are best illustrated by two concrete examples which have come to my notice. A few months ago a young woman from Mauritius, who spoke hardly any English, presented herself at my office and begged me to rescue her from a disreputable house, into which she had been lured under false pretences. I need not go into the details of the story. Suffice it to say that she was sent at once in charge of one of my officers with a letter to Mrs. Jackson, one of the League's workers, and the latter took her in and kept her safe until sufficient funds were forthcoming to pay her passage back to her home. In the second case a mother and three daughters, whose only fault had been over-credulity, found themselves stranded penniless in Bombay, and in their turn came to the Police Commissioner for advice and help. Once again a letter was written to the League's workers, and once again the League justified its existence. The family, which was faced with the prospect of starvation or immorality, was taken in and cared for until within a reasonable period Mrs. Jackson and Miss Wade had found decent situations in respectable firms for all three girls. In both these cases the women concerned placed their trust in the ability of the police to save them from a serious plight ; and the Police could not have justified that confidence or given them any help without the active co-operation of the League's representatives, who in my opinion deserve the greatest credit for all that they did. Cases of this nature must occur from time to time and will in all human probability be more numerous as the city grows and its cosmopolitan population increases. The condition of European women, or women not born in this country, who find themselves stranded alone here and honestly seek relief, must be deplorable unless the League of Mercy is present to assist them either directly or through the medium of the Police. I feel no hesitation in affirming that an organization like the League of Mercy is absolutely necessary in a city of this character, and that if it is properly supported it can be of the greatest assistance to the Police in dealing with cases, which are not contemplated by the provisions of a Penal code, and which do not fall within the purview of other existing charitable or philanthropic institutions. The value of the League, as it exists to-day, and of the work performed by Miss Wade and Mrs. Jackson is well illustrated by a case of a different character which also came to my notice a short time ago. There arrived one day in Bombay a European woman, who had earned notoriety in every big city in India, who had degraded herself and her community by her excesses and had caused trouble to the authorities both here and in Calcutta and Madras. When she arrived her behaviour necessitated her being dealt with under police law, and when the proceedings were over it became a question what to do with her, and how to prevent further scandal of a disgraceful kind. At this point Mrs. Jackson and Miss Wade stepped in. They took this woman in, watched her with unremitting vigilance and eventually with our help, managed to raise sufficient funds to pay the passages of the woman and her nearest male relative to another country, thus giving the woman herself one last chance of starting life afresh, obviating the possibility of a scandal, and relieving the authorities of the presence of one who threatened to give continued trouble. I know from the reports of my own officers how difficult and indeed unpleasant must have been the task, which Miss Wade and Mrs. Jackson voluntarily undertook, and I think we owe a debt of gratitude to the League's workers for the succesful manner, in which they tackled a difficult problem. You will have gathered from what I have said that I believe firmly in the need for such an institution as the League of Mercy and in the value of the work it has already performed. If we, whether officials or non-officials, accept the proposition that in every well-ordered urban administration relief must, wherever possible, be given in such cases as those that I have quoted, then it follows that the League of Mercy must be maintained, and the duty of maintaining it and helping its work by the provision of funds falls chiefly upon the European public. The Police will assist the work by directing those, who need assistance, to the League, and by keeping the League informed of cases that come to their notice ; the League will do the practical work of taking care of such persons and making such arrangements as may be suited to each case : and the European public can and should help the work of both the League and the Police by providing the funds without which no organization of this character can be satisfactorily maintained. The man in the street cannot fully realize the value of the League of Mercy : for the work, by its nature, must be unostentatious and largely confidential. I trust that the public will in time realize that there is at least one body in Bombay City—namely the City Police—which recognizes the need for the League, which knows the value of its work, and which is grateful to the League's workers for self-sacrificing assistance rendered in several cases, in which the Police have been interested. I can only conclude by thanking you for giving me so patient a hearing.

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke was the next speaker and spoke as follows :—

The League of Mercy as a charitable institution must be one that appeals to all thoughtful people, and more especially to women. I hope sincerely that, through the means of this public meeting more practical sympathy may be enlisted in this cause. I feel strongly that the great need of the League has only to be thoroughly understood in Bombay to awaken the desire amongst the many charitable people to give it all the assistance they can. One has only to live in a great city like Bombay for a short time to realise that subscriptions to all sorts and kinds of charitable institutions are incessantly being asked for. This must needs be, because the requirements are great and increasing. Even those who give up all their time and money cannot carry on their work without public aid. But, although demands of many kinds are being earnestly pressed I think few can have more urgent claims upon us than such a necessary and valuable charity as the League of Mercy. As all present here to-day know this League was started only a few years ago on a very small scale, by a lady to whose tender heart the crying need of such an organization strongly appealed. The idea was, I believe, inspired through the influence of the late Bishop Pym but developed by Mrs. Jackson, the honorary worker, whose absence to-day must be regretted by all. It is with sorrow that I have learnt that through strain and overwork she has had a temporary breakdown, and I trust that with a spell of rest and change of air she may be quickly restored to health and strength. The League of Mercy has now grown into an established institution, with three able and willing workers who devote their lives to helping their unfortunate sisters. It is distressing to know that their good work is hampered by lack of funds, and that they have no certain source of income to depend on. Cannot we women of Bombay, Indian and European alike determine that from henceforth this crying need for funds shall be met in order that rescue work of which there is pressing need may no longer be hampered by lack of support. I am sure that you all feel as I do, deeply grateful to these sisters of ours, who are doing the work for us. We must wish to extend helping hands to them in any way that is possible, the practical part of the great work of mercy lies with them, all that is needed from us is our sympathy and what pecuniary assistance we can afford. Their work is one of charity in the highest and truest sense of the word. The women and girls they strive to help are our sisters, who are in danger or distress. We have been blessed by being placed in happier circumstances, where temptations and trials, such as they have encountered are unknown. Who can say that had it been otherwise, we too might not have been in need of the help, shelter and sympathy which it is the aim of the League of Mercy to provide.

"Look thou with pity on a sister's fall,
But dwell not with stern anger on her fault ;
The grace of God alone holds thee, holds all ;
Were that withdrawn, thou too would'st swerve and halt."

ENDOWMENT FUND.

I propose, with the permission of the President and General Committee to start a subscription list which I head with £25 towards an endowment fund, and I earnestly hope that by that means a substantial sum of money may be forthcoming, which will enable the workers to carry on their task of love with ease of mind as regards finance. I trust also that it may be possible to extend the work by the founding of a Home for the accommodation of children rescued from evil surroundings. Prevention of this nature is a duty we owe to the helpless, and the rescue of a young life from impending danger is an object, which must appeal to us all There is another branch of the work, which has been referred to in the Workers' Report. In Bombay, as has been found elsewhere, it is most necessary to provide a recognised system of watching the port. Cases have come to my notice showing the need of the means of safe-guarding young girls, who may find themselves alone and friendless in this great city, or may have been enticed here by scoundrels who take part in this slave's traffic. In the present condition of the League of Mercy nothing can be done effectually in this direction ; but I hope this want may be supplied if the need can be widely made known. As you have heard in the report just read all denominations are helped, by the League of Mercy irrespective of creed. I therefore appeal to all to come forward with assistance to this great cause. Messrs. King King and Co. will receive all cheques which should be made payable to the Treasurer of the League of Mercy, they will be publicly acknowledged. In making this strong appeal to you for pity towards those who are in sore need I am sure you will feel that I do so with the earnest conviction that the poverty of the League of Mercy has only to be realized by the many kind hearted and generous people of Bombay in order that the wants may be supplied. We must never forget that :

"Pity makes the world
Soft to the weak, and noble for the strong."

The Ven. Archdeacon read a letter from the Bishop of Bombay regretting that he could not attend the meeting on account of the meeting of Bishops of India and Ceylon at Calcutta.

The Archdeacon then delivered an address in which he described the conditions of the work in England. He asked whether they had the necessary public sympathy with this work in Bombay? He believed they had, but he was not sure. At any rate they were doing a good deal less than they should, and he did not believe that many people understood the great need for such a society in their city. He would like to see not only a local Home for girls, but a penetentiary home for the whole diocese such as they had in Madras.

The meeting then concluded with prayer and with a vote of thanks to Lady Clarke.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Surgeon-General A. T. Slogett, Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India, leaves Bombay on Monday, the 19th, and will be at Mhow from the 20th to the 21st, at Lucknow from the 22nd to the 24th, at Agra from the 25th to the 28th, at Delhi from the 28th to the 1st of March, and at Simla on the 2nd of March.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Donnelly, 122nd Infantry, and Major Barclay, 120th Infantry, as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of the 122nd Infantry.

Capt. H. C. L. Cock, R. G. A., is appointed supernumerary captain of Mountain Artillery, Abbottabad.

Brigadier-Generals Birdword, Cockson and Heary, Indian Army have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieut. T. M. Sheppard, No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Capt. G. T. D. Freeth, R. A., is appointed to the Indian Ordnance Department, and embarks for India on the 29th of February.

Major W. N. Hay, 129th Baluchis, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Army Headquarters, vice Major McMann.

Colonel C. E. Johnson, I. A., has been selected to succeed Colonel D. C. F. MacIntyre as Assistant-Adjutant General at Army Headquarters.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., A.D.C. Gen., Commanding the Southern Army, from the Headquarters at Ootacamund, on February 13 :—

Staff.—Captain W. H. Gribbon, 1st Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster, Regiment), to officiate as Staff Captain, Ahmednagar Brigade, vice Captain P. W. Radcliffe, granted leave.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Captain V. G. Menzies, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment and to remain seconded, vice Major A. I. R. Glasfurd transferred to the 46th Punjabis.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Captains H. W. Ashburner and G. P. Grant, D. S. O., Double Company Officers, to be Double Company Commanders pro tem, and to remain seconded. Captain W. L. S. Meiklejohn, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major E. B. Barratt seconded.

CHINESE EX-SOLDIERS.

Tried and Convicted at Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, FEB. 19.

The Magistrate of Darjeeling to-day convicted eleven Chinamen of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced each to one week's rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution alleged that accused were ex-soldiers from China stationed in Tibet during the recent Chinese Revolution, and accused bolted and threatened to kill Ma Chi Pong, the Chinese Superintendent of Marts at Gyantse, the latter fled to Kalimpong where the accused allowed. At Kalimpong Ma Chi Pong sought the help of the British authorities which resulted in the arrest of the accused who were prosecuted and eventually convicted.

A PARSI ARTIST.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, the wel known Parsi artist, held yesterday in the hall of the Elphintone High Schools, Bombay, an exhibition of oil paintings, consisting of portraits and sketches, recently exhibited by him in the Dore Gallery in London. Her Excellency Lady Clarke graced the occasion with her presence and among those present were a large number of local artists.

Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.-D.C. to H. E. the Governor, was received by Mr. Pithawalla, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Sheriff of Bombay, and Professor O. V. Muller. Her Excellency was shown round the collection of the oil paintings by Mr. Pithawalla and showed keen interest in the portraits and sketches.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Proposed Palace at the Gate of India.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the letter from Government inviting the Corporation to contribute towards the construction of a building at the Apollo Bundar, worthy to symboliise the "Gate of India."

The Government Press Communique on the subject has been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette," already.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be referred to a committee to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report to the Corporation at an early date as to what should be the contribution of the Corporation towards the building. The committee to consist of the President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Owen Dunn, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The occasion was, Sir Bhalchandra said, a unique one and he hoped the Corporation would vote whatever contribution was fixed by the committee. Bombay was always fortunate to receive first distinguished personages who came to land here. Many years ago it had received His Revered Majesty King Edward VII, who visited India when he was Prince of Wales ; many other notabilities had been received, by Bombay in succeeding years including their Majesties, who visited this country as Prince and Princess of Wales, and lastly the City had been most fortunate in receiving and subsequently bidding farewell to Their Imperial Majesties on their visit to India. Sir Bhalchandra said that such a city was bound to construct a building worthy of its traditions. His Majesty had said that Bombay was a precious jewel in the British Crown. This was a great honour and it would be in the fitness of things, Dr. Bhalchandra said, that Bombay should be declared a Royal borough. If such a suggestion was formally made he was sure his Excellency Sir George Clarke, their sympathetic Governor, would receive it favourably.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconding the proposition suggested that opportunity should be taken of laying out the Apollo Bundar. The Corporation had tried it, but there were many difficulties in the way and as now that Government themselves came with the suggestion, the Corporation should not lose the opportunity.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit supported the proposition and said that he was entirely in sympathy with the proposal. They were perpetuating an event that was altogether unique. No Emperor of India before this had ever visited Bombay.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabalkar suggested the addition to the committee the name of Mr. E. M. Pree.

The suggestion was accepted.

Mr. James MacDonald supported the proposition remarking that the whole European community and all the European members of the Corporation were in entire sympathy with the proposal.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji be added to the Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra accepted the suggestion.

Dr. Sukhia: No, Sir; I want to suggest that the Government letter be referred to the same committee which was appointed to draft the Royal Address.

The President : Do you accept it, Sir Bhalchandra ?

Sir Bhalchandra : No, I accept the name of Mr. Manmohandas only.

Dr. Sukhia : Mr. President, I then move it as an amendment.

It was moved as an amendment and Dr. Gnaya seconded it, but on a division it was defeated.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

Consideration was given to the first report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding measures for the spread of primary education.

The report and minutes of various members thereon have been published already.

Mr. James MacDonald moved the adoption of the report which suggested several propositions to address Government. In support of his motion Mr. MacDonald said that the report contained suggestions and statements which were practical and well considered and he heartily commended them to the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the following amendment: That the report of the Committe be recorded and the President be requested to address Government in the following terms : That the Corporation approve of the principle of compulsory primary education underlying the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council subject to the following variations and amendments:—(1) that primary education should be both free and compulsory at the same time; (2) That statutory obligation should be imposed upon all local bodies introducing free and compulsory primary education in the area under their jurisdiction to make adequate provision for imparting primary education to the boys of the minorities in their own vernacular; (3) that statutory provision should be made determining the proportion of the cost to be contributed by Government towards making primary education free and compulsory and any given area and that such contribution shall amount to two-thirds of the total area involved; (4) that section 17 of the bill which empowers the application of the measure to girls should be omitted; (5) that the following procedure be laid down for the purpose of making primary education free and compulsory in any local area. (a) the Board shall pass a resolution to the effect that in their opinion it is desirable to make primary education free and compulsory in the area under their jurisdiction and forward a copy of such resolution to the local government. (b) that the local Government shall take such a resolution into their consideration and after making enquiries may make a reference under the Act to the local body concerned. (c) on receipt of such a reference from the Local Government, the matter shall be placed before a meeting of the Board and if two thirds of the number of thereof record their votes in favour of such a measure, primary education shall become free and compulsory within the area.

In support of the amendment Sir Ibrahim made a long speech going over the ground mentioned by him in his note on the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's bill, which note has been published already.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the amendment, remarking that if the principals laid down in the amendment were adopted and carried through, it would bring regeneration to the country.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that the eloquence of Sir Ibrahim was wasted on him because he could not follow his arguments. There was no doubt, Mr. Wadia admitted, that the Government of India had not spent money on primary education as they ought to have done. Even Lord Curzon had admitted the fact and now the best thing for them to do was to induce and if possible compel the Government to spend more money on it. He asked the Corporation to accept the Committee's report which was a practical one.

Mr. Kavarji Jehangir said that Sir Ibrahim was suggesting quite a new bill on different lines. What the Committee was asked to do was to express their opinion on Mr. Gokhale's bill. The Committee had done it and he supported the adoption of the report.

It being past 5-40 o'clock the Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

H. M. S. "SPHINX", Captain G. J. Todd, sailed yesterday to the Persian Gulf.

THE church at Dharamsala which was destroyed by the great earth quake of April 1905, will be rebuilt on the old site, the Government of India making a grant towards the cost.

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Result of the Flying Plate.

On Monday afternoon on the occasion of the third day's racing in the Bombay Big Meeting an exceptionally large crowd for a week-day gathered at Mahalakxmi to witness the running off of eight events. The weather was somewhat oppressively hot, but, notwithstanding heat and dust, business in the Ring was carried on briskly. Three favourites and three outsiders won, the remaining events going to second favourites, so it may be reasonably surmised that the bookmakers had the better of the day. In the classic event, the Flying Plate, Tangaroa was scratched and Chobham was made a hot favourites with Hoppnes the next in demand. The latter won easily. Elser an outsider beating Chobham for second place, while Soultline figured nowhere in the running, although supported by many on the strength of his reputation. In the Stewards Purse Leo Grand was made favourite a point shorter than Borgie when giving her 1st. 4lbs. Borgie ran disappointing Regalia following Leo Grand home second. The first division of the Midgate Plate was a very open Arab event. Upright, Red Monk and Yusuf Pasha were most fancied by the public, but the race was easily carried off by the outsider Polish, Red Monk only getting third place to Sinclair's second, Shihab was left at the post. The Mazagon Plate, saw another hot favourite in Macam which only won by a length from Chestnut Park. Brown's mount was running well at the finish and was followed by Picnic two lengths away. In the Salsette Plate, Money Gold was backed on form, Harry Johnson and Well Done also receiving support: Fergusson followed Ghalyum to the bend where he came up followed by Harry Johnson and won by a length. Lookman was the favourite in the Town Plate, but Grey Falcon ridden by Whalley was also well backed to win. The result was unexpected. Moodkoor appeared to be winning up the straight, but the outsider, Singer, came up with a dash on the outside and snatched the Victory from Brown's mount by a head. For this win the totalisator returned the handsome dividend of Rs. 945. The Mahalaxhmi Plate saw a field of ten horses face the "gate." The betting was very open. Black Douglas and Beckmesser being most favoured by the public. Wayward and Wild soon took the lead and won a close race by a head from Black Douglas which Saxby brought up with a rush beating Metal Bay for second place. The last race of the day was the second division of the Midget Plate. In this event, Electric and Sir Anthony were backed at the start, while towards the close of the betting, there was a run on Pendil which came down from fives to half that price. Pendie justified his support and beat Electric by a head, Kimberley following closely into third places. Amongst the successful jockeys Fergusson rode twice to victory, Archibald was first past the post on two occasions, while the remaining winners were ridden respectively by Brown, Whalle and O'Neill.

The following are the results in detail :—

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., 18th February.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Leo Grand (10st.).....Brown 1
Mr. M. Garda's Regalia (7st. 12lbs.).....Whalley 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie (8st. 10lbs.).....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Manveron.

BETTING :—5 to 4 against Leo Grand, 6 to 4 Borgie, 3 to 1 Regalia, and 10 to 1 Manveron.

The totalizator paid Rs. 23 for the win and Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Leo Grand led from the Borgie who then took lead in the straight where the favourite passed Borgie and Regalia ran up into second place. Won by two lengths ; three lengths between the second and the third.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1909. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., 18th February.

Messrs. R. S. Forage and F. B. Saife's Polish (8st. 11lb).....Archibald 1
Mr. M. Cassum's Sinclair (7st. 13lbs).....Barrett 2
Mr. R. R's Red-Monk (8st. 5lbs).....Brown 3

ALSO RAN :—Sharar, Yusuf Basha, Magistrate, Engineer, Makeb, Upright, Shihab, Golden Day, and Little Titch.

BETTING.—5 to 2 against Red Monk, 3 to 1 Upright, 5 to 1 Polish, 6 to 1 Makeb, 8 to 1 Sinclair and Golden Day, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 49 on the win and Rs. 19, Rs. 33 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE RACE.—Shihab gave trouble at the start and was left by about fifteen lengths. Polish made the running from Sinclair, Red Monk and Upright, but there was not much to choose between the ponies until well into the straight where Polish came away and won easily by three lengths; one length between the second and the third. Time—1 min 8 1-5 secs.

(Winner Trained by Dr. H. C. Bessler.)

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m., 18th February.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Macann (8st. 11lbs)...Whalley 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Chestnut Park (8st 10lbs) .....Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Picnic (7st. 12lbs.) .....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Goldseeker, Huka and Dameree.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Macann, 4 to 1 against Picnic, 5 to 1 Goldseeker, Chestnut Park and Huka, 10 to 1 Deneuse.

The totalisator paid Rs. 20-8 for the win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Macann led all the way from Chestnut Park and Picnic and just won by a length ; two lengths between she second and the third. Time —1min. 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by M. Mumford).

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1909. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., 18th February.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold (8st 2lbs) Ferguson 1
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson (7st 2lbs) Whalley 2
Mr A S Oomer's Well Done (9st).....Evans 3

ALSO RAN :—Artist, Rozolmulook, Sir Hugo, Shawcutt, Ghalyum, Burgomaster, Regent and Fairplay.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Money Gold, 5 to 1 Well Done, Regent and Harry Johnson, 6 to 1 Sir Hugo, 7 to 1 Shawcutt, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 34 for the win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE RACE :—Ghalyum led from Money Gold, Shawcutt and Well Done to the bend. Then Money Gold came away followed by Well Done. Harry Johnson ran up second in the straight but failed to beat Money Gold, who won by a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 38 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Ali bin Talib)

THE FLYING PLATE, Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. A handicap for horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m., 18th February.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Hoppner, 7st. 11lbs...Ferguson 1
Mr. Heath's Elser, 7st. .....Bullock 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Chobham, 7st. 12lbs 3

ALSO RAN :—Soult Line and Malmsey.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Chobham, 5 to 2 against Hoppner, 3 to 1 Soult Line, 7 to 1 Malmsey, 15 to 1 Elser.

The totalizator paid Rs. 44-8 for the win and Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 92-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Near four furlongs Chobham led from Hoppner, who made the running with Malmsey second. In the straight Hoppner left his field and won easily by three lengths. Elser got second place by a head from Chobham. Time—1 min. 11-5 sec.

(Winner trained by T. Fergusson.)

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a. m., 18th February.

Mr. Waheed's Singer, 8st .....O'Neill 1
Mr. R. R.'s Mudkoor, 8st 3lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Grey Falcon, 7st. 9lbs..Whalley 3

ALSO RAN.—Lookman, Young Majub, Zinfandel, Little Laffy, Mexico and Mars.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Lookman, 3 to 1 Young Majub and Grey Falcon, 6 to 1 Mudkoor and Little Laffy, 7 to 1 Zinfandel, 10 to 1 Singer and longer odds the remainder.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 945 for the win and Rs. 87-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RACE.—Zinfandel led from Mars to the seven furlongs where Mars went to the front and lead by three rengths until reaching the bend where Mudkoor came up to be caught up in the run home by Singer, who won by a head; half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 54 secs.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE MAHALUXUMI PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.—Rs 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1909. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., 18th February.

Mr T M Thadden's Wayward and Wild 8st. 5lbs A Ferguson 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 9st. 5lbs. Saxby 2
H H the Jam Saheb's Metal Boy.....Templeman 3

ALSO RAN :—Forfeit, Lady Spring, Bull's Run, Beckmesser, once Again, Bright Metal and Britania.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Black Douglas, 7 to 2 against Beckmesser, 4 to 1 against Forfeit, 5 to 1 against Wayward and Wild and Bull's Run longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 56-8 for the win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 36-8, for places.

THE RACE.—The horses left the gate in a line. At six furlongs Wayward and Wild took the lead followed by Forfeit and Lady Spring. At the straight Metal Boy come up second but Black Douglas with a late run lost by a head to Wayward and Wild. Won by a head, between second and third. Time—1min. 44 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1909. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m., 18th February.

Mr. Lion's Pendil 8st 12lbs.....Archibald 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Electric 9st 3lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Kimberley 8st 6lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—St. Anthony, Plassy, Secretary, Fado, Facination and Good Evening.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Electric, 5 to 2 against Pendil, 4 to 1 against St. Anthony, 7 to 1 against Kimberley, Plassy and Good Evening, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 50-8 for the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 17-8, for places.

THE RACE :—Pendil soon led from Electric and Plassy and Kimberley came next. In the straight the ponies followed in the same order with

THE NEW PACIFIC.

Strategic Centre of the World.

J. MILLER MAGUIRE, a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a recognized authority on British army matters, has just delivered a remarkably frank address before the Royal Colonial Institute on "The New Pacific." Maguire is a member of the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan and a sincere admirer of the yellow race. He attacked the Monroe doctrine in his speech and protested against the proposal of the American Government to fortify the Panama Canal. "Since the United States have entered upon spheres of world policy and arrogate to themselves the control of one of the greatest of the world's highways," he said, "it must remember that other nations have also a Welt politik, and that with nations like Germany and Japan, it is a word and a blow. Six weeks after the declaration of war in 1870 all the regular armies of France and the Emperor and his marshals were either shut up in fortresses or taken prisoners, and simultaneously with the declaration of war in 1904, the Japanese blockaded Port Arthur and got command of the seas. Every improvement in navigation and telegraphy is abolishing distance, and while abolishing secrecy is increasing celerity almost to the point of secrecy. "Japan cast off the mediæval trappings of the Samurai 'clad in the mighty armsof modern science, and yet retaining the 'silver shield' of its venerable Bushido, was able to triumph at once with naval supremacy in one series of victories over Russia, and, with naval and military armaments and strategy and tactics worthy of Nelson and Wellington and Napoleon and Moltke all put together, to crush out of the Pacific seas and out of the Liao Tung Peninsula and back from Manchuria itself the navy, the fortress, and power, and the field armies of one European power about whose designs we ourselves were most nervous, and the future employment of whose ever-growing navy and enormous army gave us most solicitude. Liao Yang 1904, Mukden 1905, Port Arthur 1905, and Tsushima 1905, were definite triumphs, and Japan and the yellow race acquire once again, in less than two years, as commanding a position on the Atlantic coasts of the Pacific as the British Isles acquired in Europe after Trafalgar in 1805, and Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria and Toulouse, 1812-1814.

"Clearly the Yellow Race is Lord of the Ascendant, on the Asiatic Pacific Coast, with the exception of the few territories pertaining to France, to the United Kingdom and Germany, and the few native states such as Siam, which still survive European aggression, though much contracted in numbers and in area. It is also true that Japan is our ally. But let not this console or comfort us. It will be our ally as long as our alliance is worth having and no longer.

The Japanese may attack and defeat the Americans any day. I believe they could take the Philippines from the Americans with just as much ease as the Americans defeated the Spaniards in 1898, and there are excuses for quarrel with the complications now; pending preference in the Panama Canal in spite of treaties; fortification of the Canal; the monstrous doctrine called after President Monroe, and the fact that in no Pacific port or territory, from Adelaide to Vancouver, and from San Francisco to Hobart do yellow men—simply because they are yellow men—get as fair play as white men.

The Pacific has become, in the last fifty years of the nineteenth century, what the Atlantic was in the days of Elizabeth and the Mediterranean in the epoch of the Punic Wars and the Crusades, to wit the strategic centre of mankind.

"By its borders new powers of new species have sprung up. Since the Franco-German War, the inter-oceanic railways, the abolition of distance by the ocean greyhounds and the facilities of transit by leviathans which carry myriads of tons, attain to to twice the speed of the best sailing ships, and can put a brigade aboard and carry it, stores and ammunition complete across the Pacific from Japan to California in sixteen days and from Australia to Canada in the same time. The mobility of armies, as well as the facilities of trade, have been increased beyondfall expectations and the telegraph, ordinary and Marconi, conveys the orders of the brain of the army and of the state across sea and land, almost as quick as thought. No doubt the Australian merchant may see in the teeming myriads of China and Japan and India and the Indian Archipelago future customers and sources of wealth; he may look at them with more reasonable eyes of avaricious longing than those with which Cortes and Pizarro and their followers looked wildly upon the Pacific and then turned their glance upon Mexico and Chili and Peru, but he must also reflect that the vicissitudes of things are still revolving with time; and that Russia is either threatening or masquerading in Mongolia, that the Yellow Race desires expansion as much as the German for similar reasons; and that if he forgets himself, or is untrue to himself, the upper part of his own continent is a very tempting lure.

"The Pacific is at last revealed in its full power and wealth, and by is dwell the ancient communities in Asia which have renewed their mighty youth, and sprung up again fully armed in all the panoply and with all the protective and destructive forces of modern civilization. Over against them in America is a young race, fresh from the fever of a tremendous civil war, thronging the Pacific slope of California, exploiting all its resources, vegetable and mineral, and daring to dot the Pacific with outposts—Hawaii, Guam, Wake, the Philippines, and Manilla itself. But a large proportion of the population of Hawaii are Japanese. In fact, under a system of free and unrestricted competition, a system of free trade in labour, the white labourer would be threatened with potent, numerous and able competitors, alike in Western Canada and all along the coast from Vancouver to San Diego. The Yellow Race is the great reserve labor fund of humanity and a dangerous commercial rival also.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
		Feb.	h	m	ft. in.	Feb.		h m	ft. in.	
M	19	m	0	12	28 7	19	m	6 23	17	10
			0	14	a 28 9			5 59	a 16	3
TU	20	m	0	36	28 9	20	m	6 44	17	4
			0	47	a 27 1			6 23	a 16	6
W	21	m	1	2	28 7	21	m	7 9	17	0
			1	20	a 27 1			6 59	a 17	0
TH	22	m	1	30	28 3	22	m	7 35	16	9
			1	55	a 26 11			7 30	a 17	10
F	23	m	1	59	27 9	23	m	8 5	16	8
			2	35	a 26 7			8 4	a 18	10
S	24	m	2	29	27 2	24	m	8 41	16	9
			3	21	a 26 0			8 43	a 20	0
S	25	m	3	2	26 4	25	m	9 25	17	0
			4	25	a 25 5			9 36	a 21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 19 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 6m	Sunset	6h 40m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„	7h 5m	„	6h 41m
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„	7h 5m	„	6h 41m
„ 22 (Thursday)	„	7h 4m	„	6h 42m
„ 23 (Friday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	7h 2m	„	6h 43m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 18th. 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25-6m. a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may is not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE ANÆMIA OF MALARIA.

How Modern Science Cures It.

Among the most profound and persistent results of infection by the malaria germ, anæmia takes a high place.

The reason is obvious, for to quote the old bible words, "the blood is the life," and every part of the body has to rely on the vital stream for the elements of its nutrition and growth. When, therefore, the blood is deficient in the elements which build up the body, and in the number of its red corpuscles, as it always is after an attack of Malaria, the consequences are bound to be serious. Consideration of this fact explains readily why it is that children who have Malaria are so often stunted in growth, and why adults look prematurely old and suffer from marked nervous symptoms as well as from diseases of particular organs.

Before these conditions can be cured, it is obvious that the blood must be restored to perfect health. Quinine, which destroys the malaria parasite, cannot do this; and the crude forms of iron have been proved to be equally useless, for doctors now know that iron can only properly be made use of by the system when it is in what they call the "organic form" and in "chemical combination." Besides this, that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other notable scientists, have proved that phosphorus plays a great part in the production of healthy blood. It, too, must be administered in the same "organic" form as iron, for most of the ordinary phosphorus preparations derange the digestion and so make the patient's later state worse than the first. Happily, a method has been discovered by which phosphorus can be given in the form in which it can be most easily made use of by the weakened and rundown body. This is by Sanatogen, which has, in a comparatively short time achieved the greatest reputation of any nerve tonic food known to the world.

In addition to the organic form of phosphorus, Sanatogen contains the bodybuilding part of pure milk, and thus contains all the iron which is found in milk. It is, therefore, an ideal preparation for improving the blood. How rapidly and completely it does this has been shown in innumerable cases quoted in the medical papers. Here is one from "The Medical Press and Circular":—"A woman, who was so anæmic that her red blood corpuscles numbered only 3,800,000 per cubic millimetre with hæmoglobin 48 per cent., was placed on Sanatogen, and at the end of a fortnight her red blood cells had risen to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre and the hæmoglobin to 52 per cent."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

As with everything else connected with a woman's dress, the fashion changes in handkerchiefs from time to time. To-day the daintiest examples are made of the finest sheer linen, delightfully soft and ornamented with exquisite hand-work. Some of the most charming handkerchiefs comprised specimens similar to those supplied recently to one of the Royal Princesses and also handkerchiefs which are to form part of the trousseau of a society bride. There were some in sheer linen, with a tiny rolled hem and quite guiltless of any ornamentation, these being supplied in two sizes. Others in sheer linen had a hand-blocked hem, and delicate veining also done by hand, a particularly neat design, and one which it would be impossible to reproduce by machinery in a cheaper quality. In the same set there was another handkerchief which was ornamented with hand-blocking, in this case forming a pyramid in each corner, with one line veining round the hem. Some very pretty French handkerchiefs had a marguerite in one corner in shadow embroidery, and another, also French, had a prettily scalloped hem, with a design of shamrocks in shadow work springing from it. Peculiarly appropriate for a Frenchwoman with Royalist leanings would be a handkerchief having fleur-de-lis in beautiful openwork embroidered in one corner.

HAND-SPUN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The woman whose soul yearns for the luxurious even in handkerchiefs, should surely be content when she orders some in hand-spun linen at £5 5s. a dozen. They are as thin as the finest silk, and have a delicate sheen which at the first glance leads one to suppose they are really composed of silk, besides being soft as thistledown to the touch, and fitting into the glove. The e hand-spun-linen handkerchiefs all emanate from France, and the reason why they are so costly is the fact that there are very few workers left who know how to spin the linen. It is not a very agreeable occupation, as it must be carried on in a damp cellar; consequently the younger generation is averse from learning the trade, which is not very remunerative. Gentlemen's handkerchiefs in fine hand-spun linen cost £10 10s. a dozen, owing to the large size required which is rather an extravagant price to pay, as each handkerchief works out at seventeen shillings and sixpence.

TO MATCH THE COSTUME.

For wear with tailor-made costumes, the newest handkerchiefs are self-coloured linen, in a very small size which are not intended for use, but merely to peep out of the breast pocket these should exactly match the colour of the costumes. They can also be had in crystalline silk at a slightly increased cost. Very pretty are those with a self-coloured centre and while border with a tiny coloured hem, which are not supposed to be for ornament alone. It is now fashionable for a man to have handkerchiefs to match the colour of his ties and socks, and therefore, he has a very large range to choose from. In self-coloured fine linen, which can be had in every imaginable shade they are simply hemstitched and have an embroidered initial in one corner.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 19.

Thunderstorms have occurred fairly generally in North-east India; elsewhere the weather has been dry. The chief amount of rain has been one and half inches at Balasore. The weather continues to be unsettled in West Persia, but the disturbance has not yet begun to affect Baluchistan.

The forecast shows thunderstorms are again likely in North-east India and possible in North Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Skies are lightly clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and clear over the rest of the reporting area in India. Temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. Dry weather is likely general.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

SPARROWS AT THE TUILERIES.

There is joy among the sparrows of the Tuileries, for M. Pol, who has been operated on for cataract, is back again. On leaving the hospital, where he had been for some weeks, his first thoughts were for his feathered friends who he naturally thought, had forgotten him. In this he was mistaken for when they heard his voice once more calling them they came with little joyful chirps, settling on his shoulders, and showing every sign of recognition. Some people that had gathered around clapped their hands, and some who knew him congratulated him on his recovery. Meanwhile the sparrows became impatient, and were not satisfied until the old man produced from his pocket some bread and began to crumble it up. When he had finished he left the gardens, happy that he had found his bird friends again, and that they had recognised him.

MEXICAN BEES.

According to the American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, it is generally believed there that wild honey possesses medicinal properties particularly that from a small stingless bee about the size of the common house-fly. This produce is highly prized. Sometimes this little bee is domesticated, and in such cases gourds are used for hives. The wax is usually dark and even black in colour. The wild bees form their nests in hollow trees in fissures of rocks and in holes in the ground, each species showing peculiarities in the selection of the locality.

PEACEFUL AND VALIANT SPECIES.

A species of wild Mexican bees, locally named caitla is of a dark colour. Of this bee it is said that when angry it will discharge a liquid that will produce an itching sensation if permitted to touch the skin. Another kind of wild bee found in Mexico is a small yellow stingless one called zal. Then there is a kind known as the xicole which builds its nest in the ground or in cracks of walls and rocks. Its honey is of fine quality but its sting is much dreaded. One variety of wild bee constructs its nest like that of the wasp, attached to the limb of a tree. The honey is said to be of excellent quality.

AD AVUNCULUM SAMUELEM.

("Ab Anglico Johanniculo")—"Truth."

I thought that every free-born Yank
Professed a holy scorn of rank;
But just of late, dear Uncle Sam—
I'am, you know, I really am!

I thought, of course, you would evince
Profound indifference to the Prince.
But, by your many a stripe and star—
You are, you know you really are!

Yet when you gush o'er Princess Pat,
I own you've some excuse for that
Of all princesses ever riz,
She is, you know, she really is!

HEAD WITH SOMETHING IN IT.

A party of archæologist had been engaged for a long time on a heap searching for papyri, and their only reward was the discovery of a collection of crocodile mummies. One of the party, one learns from the "Antiquary," was so disgusted that he took his spade and brought it down with great vigour upon the head of one of the mummies. The head opened, and, to the amazement of those who stood by disclosed the fact that the mummy was stuffed with papyri, and proved a regular treasure find Among the finds was the earliest known marriage contract in Greek, of about 310 B. C., and the speaker also read an extract from a letter in Greek, dated about 1 B. C., which afforded an example of the kind of private letter, and threw a sad and lurid sidelight upon certain social conditions of that time

IN THE INDEX.

That a monsignor of the Roman Catholic Church should be placed in Index Librorum Prohibitorum is an event of unusual interest, and it becomes more so when he is an "Immortal." This has happened to Monsignor Duchesne on account of what the Sacred Congregation of the Consistory declares to be the heretical tendency shown in Monsignor Duchesne's book, the "Histoire ancienne de l'Eglise." The work was used as a Text-book in some of the Italian seminaries and in September of last year an interdict was issued against the use of the Italian translation. Almost immediately afterwards some 30 of the French Bishops adopted the same course, and now Monsignor Duchesne's book is condemned, without distinction to editions.

BOYS' AMUSEMENTS.

Every age has its pleasures for the small boy. Once it was the hoop or the ball or playing at soldiers, but with the march of civilisation, as the Hyde Park orators says, these amusements are too tame, at least for some boys. The brother Lebrun, aged eleven and ten respectively, have just appeared before the children's court in Paris, charged with shooting a passenger in a motor bus are instances. The boys intended to shoot sparrows, and in order to buy pistols, the younger, while his elder brother kept watch, crept under the counters of eleven shops and stole money from the tills. Next they bought small pistols and a liberal supply of cartridges. Then the fun began. On their way to the woods they saw a motor bus and fired at the gatta-percha tyres, but, missing their aims struck a passenger. The magistrate found that the boys did not understand the enormity of their crime, but he sent them to a reformatory until they reached twenty-one years of age.

JAMAICA BANANAS.

It is noteworthy that the banana crop, which forms more than one-half of the total value of Jamaica's exports (£2,503,000) is grown on 79,283 acres of land, or less than 3 per cent. of the acreage of the island. It is also worthy of remark that more than half of the acreage in bananas is in two parishes. Portland having 8,799 and St. Mary 31,345 acres in bananas, leaving for the other 12 parishes only 39,239 acres, of which 17,475 acres are in the parish of St. Catherine. The parishes of St. Mary and St. Catherine have 61 per cent. of the total bananas acreage of the island. The enlarging of the acreage in bananas by 10,217 acres during 1910, a gain of 15 per cent. in one year, is indicative of the interest taken in increasing the production of this profitable crop.

THE TRAPPIST RULE.

The Trappist rule is severely ascetic. Only vegetable food is allowed. Butter and milk are permitted, but no eggs; cheese only on feast-days. But tea, coffee, or cocoa may be taken at one meal. The long fast begins in the middle of September, and lasts till Easter. At this time only one meal and a collation are taken during the day, but from Easter till September two meals and a collation. The Trappist rule of silence is the one that most appals the secular mind. It is taken for granted that any opportunity for speech must be welcomed, but the writer of the article from which we quote was told that the monks who teach in the seminary and in the National School are very glad to get back to the quiet of the monastery. Anyone who travels in the South of Ireland should visit Melleray.

THE FRENCH OFFICER'S PAY.

Officers of the French Army are not so well paid as our own and a Commission recently appointed to consider their position has advised the Government to assist the married officer or the officer who contributes to his parents with an extra franc a day. The Commission also proposes that an extra franc a day should be granted to every officer for a child under eighteen, and the "Debats" thinks that these proposals will be accepted by the Minister of War and included in the next Budget. It is argued that the indemnity for the children should be larger in proportion, the idea being to encourage larger families. A franc extra a day for each child is hardly likely to have this effect. But if the Report of the Commission is carried it is difficult to see why it should not be extended to civil servants, who are no better paid, and who can hardly be said to be less deserving. Indeed, it seems likely to be the beginning of State subventions for officials with families.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A RADICAL ARGUMENT.

A curious example of political ignorance says the "Globe," appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" recently. Mr. F. E. Smith remarked in a speech that under the Government's plan for robbing the Church, a curate who now received a stipend of £100 a year would in future be remunerated to the extent of £7 a year. The "Chronicle" was so indignant at this simple statement of fact that it broke off in the middle of the report to protest that Mr. Smith must know that under the Government's plan no beneficed clergyman would suffer.

AND ITS EXPOSURE.

It is clear, goes on the same paper, that the "Chronicle" does not know the difference between a curate and a beneficed clergyman—a fact which does not say very much for the education of the young men on the staff. And although the beneficed clergyman who happens to hold a benefice at the present time is left alone, his successors are despoiled for all time under the Bill. Will the "Daily Chronicle" now try to find some better plea for rubbery, and in the meantime give its reporters some elementary instruction?

CANDLEMAS DAY.

Candlemas has a wealth of proverbial wisdom attaching to it; and it is supposed to forecast the weather for the first half of the year as accurately as St Swithin for the latter half. One would say that it is, in fact, about as safe or unsafe; a guide. The day which was fine and cold, should, says a Home correspondent portend a severe spring, as noted by Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici," in his "Vulgar Errors"; another proverb to the same effect runs as follows:—

If Candlemas is fair and clear,
There'll be two winters in the year."

THE ORIGIN OF CANDLEMAS.

The festival of the Purification seems to have been instituted by the Emperor Justinian in the year 541. Its association with candles is ascribed to the words of Simeon who took the infant Jesus in his arms and foretold that He should become "a light to lighten the Gentiles." Whether this is true or not, the festival survives to this day, and in Catholic countries it is observed as a holiday.

COUNSELS' OPINION.

Of the three K.C.s who have reported on the doctors' six points, one, Sir Edward Clarke, is no stranger to political controversy. As is well known, his victory at the Southwark by-election in 1880 misled Lord Beaconsfield as to the opinion of the country, and led to the dissolution which brought Mr. Gladstone back to power. Later he sat for Plymouth, but differed from his party on South African questions; while his fiscal opinions prevented his return for the City of London. In his leisure he has invented a system of shorthand.

"BART'S."

St. Bartholomew's Hospital is in a bad way financially and unless a good deal of money is found it will be necessary to close down a whole wing with 200 beds. The treasurer, upon whom falls the main burden of dealing with the difficulty, is Lord Sandhurst, who is, or was, a Liberal peer. He succeeded his father, the distinguished soldier, in 1876, the year he came of age, and after a term in the Guards, became a Lord-in-Waiting throughout Mr. Gladstone's Second Administration. In 1886 and again in 1892 he was Under-Secretary of State for War, and later held the Governorship of Bombay. He was a member of the Commission which reported on the Transvaal Constitution.

A MAIL WEEK AUTHOR.

Few writers for our stage are more successful in getting a laugh out of our social organisation than Mr. R. C. Carton, whose new play "The Bear-Leaders," was produced in mail week. Mr. Carton, who is a brother of Sir Anderson Critchett, the well-known oculist, found fame with "Liberty Hall" a good many years back, and though he has made an effort or two to be serious, his best work is in the same genially satirical vein. He is married to the lady known professionally as Miss Compton, and he has the knack of providing her with parts exactly suited to her style.

STATE TELEGRAPHS.

It is stated that the report of the United States Postmaster-General contains a recommendation that the State should take over the control of the telegraph and telephone lines from the company which now operates them. The Post Office delivery of letters is already of State affair, and it is not unnatural that the Post Office should desire to run the telegraphs as well. But it will not be an easy matter to buy out the trust that now controls telegraphs and telephones.

IN THE U.S.A.

But for some time there has been a strong and apparently growing feeling in favour of the step being taken. It is felt that a State service would be more efficient and cheaper—one is not quite sure as to that—but also the movement is a sign that the United States have been studying European methods of administration. In every European country the State controls the telegraphs, and generally does it well.

THE UPPISH TAXI.

The small fine imposed on a taxicab driver for refusing a fare by Mr. Plowden will, says a London correspondent, serve as an effective warning. There is no doubt that drivers feel themselves justified in refusing a fare, if he wish to go to a point where a return fare is not likely to be picked up. The usual excuse made is that the driver has not enough petrol for a longish journey, and against this excuse the passenger is helpless. Another fruitful source of annoyance for which there is, one supposes, no legal remedy, is the tendency of drivers called by telephone to pick up a fare between the rank and the house to which they have been summoned. A bird in the hand, no doubt; but it is most exasperating.

YOUNG DUCHESS OF FIFE.

The young Duchess of Fife comes of age in May, and there were to have been great festivities in honour of the event at the late Duke's Highland estates. Dinners, dances for the tenants, bonfires, presentations, and all the usual celebrations for the coming-of-age of an heir to a great title and estate had been projected festivities will, of course, be cancelled. It will be interesting to see what form of signature the new Duchess of Fife will adopt. Royalties usually sign by their Christian names only because of the conventional idea—true in the case of our own Royal Family and some others—that Royalty has no surname. Her mother might have been expected to sign "Louise," or "Louise" or "Louise Fife" either as a princess or a peeress; but certainly on some occasions she signs herself "Louise, Duchess of Fife," in full.

PEERESSES' SIGNATURES.

Peeresses who are peeresses in their own right sign as do peers, simply by the designation of their dignity, e. g., "Berners" or "Berkeley." The sister Countesses of Yarborough and Powis, who are both baronesses in their own right, but who, by their marriages, have higher rank, sign respectively "Marcia Yarborough, Fauconberg and Conyers," and "Violet Powis, Darcy de Knayth," thus using both their designations. The mother of the present Duke of Sutherland followed the same practice.

LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

The Landgrave of Hesse, who arrived in London is a first cousin of Queen Alexandra, as her Majesty's mother, the late Queen Louise of Denmark, was his aunt. In days gone by there was some talk of the Landgrave becoming even more closely connected with our Royal House, but nothing came of it. He is afflicted with partial blindness, but notwithstanding his infirmity he is an admirable musician, playing the violin and piano with equal perfection. The Landgrave is very rich, and in the owner of two beautiful places, Panker, a fine country house in Holstein, and Philliprube, a magnificent castle, where much state is kept up. When the Landgrave entertains the guests dine off gold plate and in the stables sixty horses, all white or grey are kept. The Landgrave is unmarried, and his younger brother, Prince Frederick Charles, who married a sister of the Emperor William, is his heir.

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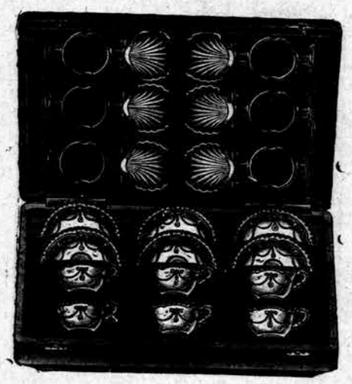
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs 36.



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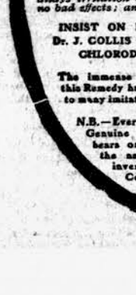

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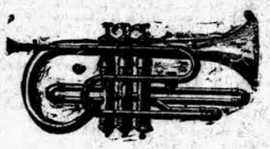

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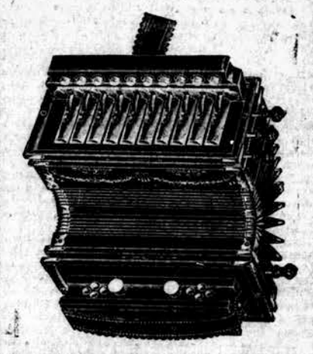

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